The Mapleton Item.

VOL 4. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1892. NO. 2

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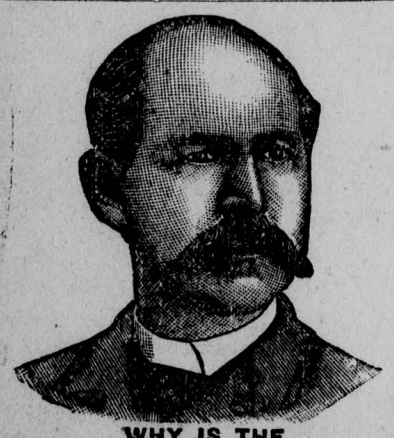
—BETWEEN—
Mapleton & Cassville.

Tri-weekly—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Leave Cassville, on each of the above named days, at 8.00 o'clock, a. m., arriving at Mapleton at 11 o'clock, a. m. Returning, leave Mapleton at any time to suit convenience of passengers. Fare, 50 cents. Merchandise carried at reasonable rates. W. A. HIGHT.
Cassville, Pa., July 3, 1889.-tf.

Stage Route
—BETWEEN—
Cassville & Mill Creek.

The undersigned has just placed on the old stage route between Mill Creek and Cassvile a new hack, and is prepared to give patrons first class accommodations. Leave Cassville every morning at 7.30 o'clock arriving at Mill Creek in time for Way Passenger; returning leave Mill Creek at 2.30 p. m. Patronage solicited.
J. H. RINDLAUB.



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For sale by
JOHN G. GILLAM.

EASTER CAROL.

Wondrous voices greet the ear,
Wondrous voices do we hear,
Songs float gently o'er the way,
This is what the angels say,
"Christ the Lord is risen."

Chris is riven wide the door;
Crist dwells in the tomb no more;
Christ o'er all the earth shall reign.
Sing triumphantly this strain,
"Christ the Lord is risen."

The whole world shall now rejoice,
Children chant in tuneful voice,
And where darkness reigned supreme,
Now the glorious light doth gleam;
"Christ the Lord is risen."

Gloom and sorrow vanish now,
At this throne we humbly bow,
His life was the ransom paid;
To redeem our sins 'twas made,
"Christ the Lord is risen."

Faster lilies pure and white
Deck our altars, morn and night,
Easter joys, Easter gladness,
Shall succeed sin and sadness;
"Christ the Lord is risen."

L. R. P.

Margie's Easter Lilies.

BY LOUISE R. BAKER.

Whew! how the wind swept down Seventh Street and along the Avenue upon that March morning. Ever so many things the wind set to fluttering: bits of white paper that should never have been seen in the street, a tall hat from an old gentleman's silver head, and the ends of a woman's worn shawl as its wearer bent low over her hand-organ, pealing out its oft-told unmelodious melodies.

Yet along the Avenue came as merry a crowd of girls as one could find out a-Maying. To all appearances they were enjoying the wind immensely as it took them on their way quite hurriedly and swept them vigorously around the turn up into Seventh Street. There were five of these girls and each one carried her school satchel or strap of books and her little silk lunch bag. Among the five one was conspicuous not only for her handsome furs and her long fair curls and her blue eyes, but for her very pleasant smile and breezy laugh. These school girls were all fast friends; they lived about eight miles from the city in one of those villages that the city people are building up all around Washington.

Margie Winden was a lawyer's daughter, an only child and a great pet. The Windons lived in the finest house in Brier Park and Margie possessed two grayhounds, a pony and carriage, and a greenhouse. All this superfluity of magnificence might have rendered the little girl rather oppressive to her neighbors had she not also possessed that pleasant smile and breezy laugh.

Just now the greenhouse in the long sunny garden at Brier Park was the important subject under discussion.

"Eighty-nine lilies all ready to bloom!" announced Margie's voice above the whoop of the wind, "and more buds forming! Girls think of that."

"But what will you do with them?" cried Florence Merrick. "Won't you hate to watch them all die?"

"But she'll have more when they're gone," said Rachel Riggs. Margie Winden, I'm almost wild with envy." Here the wind succeded in getting hold of Rachel's hat and she plunged after it with a peal of laughter.

"Girls, really I don't know what to do with them, and that's a fact," said the lawyer's daughter, catching firmly to the strings of her own little gray bonnet. "It's so near Easter, you know, and I'd love to do something real nice with them. I'd trim up some church or other, but they always have plenty, and I'd willingly give them to a hospital, but every body else seems to remember the hospitals at Easter." Margie sighed and the wind fluttered a tiny piece of loose fur off her pretty wristlet and tossed it on and on quite playfully while it never left off fluttering those other things, the bits of white paper, the old gentleman's hat, and the worn ends of the woman's shawl.

Standing by the hand-organ, in as close to the steps of the Patent Office building as he could possibly get, a small boy was trying to shield himself from the wind. He was a pitiful looking little fellow in a ragged coat, and his voice was thin and weak as he kept crying out to every fresh passer-by: "Matches! yer's two boxes fer five cents! Matches! yer's two boxes fer five cents!"

Every day the boy stood there beside the woman, watching the people and calling to them to buy his wares. Many people passed this way, ladies and gentlemen going to and from the public buildings and the busy shoppers who frequented Seventh Street. Often his voice was quite hoarse by evening. Sometimes the office-holders would drop something into his mother's little tin-cup, but they very seldom bought matches. There had been one lady who said she had a little boy at home; she bought all her matches from him, and she used so very many matches. But they must have turned her out of the departments or she must have died, for she had stopped coming a long time ago. The boy watched the people going by and kept on dreaming away as to how pleasant it would be if all the people who went by would all buy their matches from him.

"Matches! yer's two boxes fer five cents!"

The school-girls looked at him because he was such a pretty little boy, and then they looked at the mother bending over the organ because she was so poor and miserable, and it seemed so incongruous for a human being to be dejectedly grinding out music.

"Why doesn't she let the little boy sell something besides matches? Who on earth wants matches?" said one of the girls, a trifle indignantly. "Who wants to go walking home carrying two boxes of matches!"

The others laughed.

"She ought to let him sell chocolate creams if she expects any of your money, oughtn't she, Luce?"

"Or cocoanut taffy."

"Wouldn't the little boy look sweet standing behind a taffy cart?"

"Oh! dear! the other boys would steal from him."

"His mother wouldn't let them."

Again the girls laughed, all of them except Margie Winden. There was inspiration in Margie's blue eyes and a whole world of seriousness in her voice as she exclaimed, suddenly, "Girls, I've got something to tell you, I've just this minute thought of something awfully nice."

"Wait till we reach the school house so that we can all hear," suggested Luce.

But when they reached the schoolhouse Margie refused to tell them. She only looked ecstatically happy and exclaimed, "It's about my lilies, girls, and I can't tell you until it's nearly Ester." Then the ecstatic expression faded and she added, "suppose they wouldn't bloom and nothing could come of it."

Margie's father laughed at her for watching her lilies so closely and giving them twice as much water as was necessary so that they would be sure to bloom in time for Easter. "For oh! if they wouldn't," said the girl, sorrowfully, "I don't know what I would do."

Four other girls visited the greenhouse very often, regarding the waxen buds with anxious eyes. Just suppose they wouldn't bloom in time and Margie would never tell them.

"Oh! but they will," said Luce, hopefully, "they're opening further and further."

And the others echoed Luce's words energetically. They will, they're opening further and further."

And very slowly the white petals kept on uncurling until on the Wednesday before Easter the buds were ready to burst.

"Eighty-nine of them," said Margie, jubilantly, "and papa thinks it will be so nice, better even than the churches or the hospitals, Girls, indeed, indeed, I can't tell you until Friday, but it's going to happen on Saturday. Papa says he'll get us all tickets to come into Washington on Saturday."

"Come into Washington on Saturday? repeated Florence. "What can the mystery be?"

Then Luce and Rachel and Rose Carroll cried in a breath. "Come into Washington on Saturday!"

"Margie," begged Luce, pleadingly, "do tell us now'

But she wouldn't.

She was very wise to keep it until Friday. She told them at noon reces,s and they were so excited during the remainder of the day that they went through their recitations badly and would have been kept in after school if it had not been for that blessed train which whether on time or not was always due at 4.30.

"To-morrow, to-morrow, to-morrow!"

"To-morrow, to-morrow!"

"Don't I wish to-morrow were here."

They were very well-behaved girls, these five. Their mothers were not afraid that going in and out on the train would make rowdies of them. But they did giggle a little convulsively back in their part of the car that afternoon as they made Margie Winden tell them several times exactly the part each one was to perform on the morrow.

"If only it is calm like to day," said Margie, anxiously. "Suppose it would be real cold and they'd all freeze!"

The giggling was silenced for an instant, then four voices cried, indignantly, "Oh! but it won't, it's so beautiful to-day."

"Did any one look in the *Star* to see what it says about the weather?" inquired Luce.

"No but I will." Rose found the place and announced that she knew it was going to be a lovely day.

"Does the *Star* really say so?"

"Not exactly," admitted Rose, "but it says calm with snow in the atmosphere, and I'm sure nobody minds snow in the atmosphere."

The snow did not even find place in the atmosphere on that Saturday before Easter. The sun shone out gloriously, gleaming upon the brilliant crocuses in the parks and warming up the great statue there in front of the Capitol.

Five school girls without any books or lunch bags, with their faces flushed and excited and their arms weighed with Easter lilies, passed around the great statue and on down the Avenue. People paused in the street to look after them and smile and wonder.

They had not much to say to one another, and they were walking rather hurriedly, the waxen lilies sent up sweet perfume into their flushed faces, and the people were staring so hard.

They turned the corner at busy, sunny Seventh Street and traversed several squares. When they reached the Patent Office, without a word they ranged themselves around the old woman who was crouching in her accustomed place. Then while the little boy stood back mute and wondering five girlish voices, just a little tremulous, burst out upon the pushing crowd: "Easter lilies! Easter lilies! Come and buy our Easter lilies!"

How quickly the busy world saw it all. How the pennies and the silver, yes and the gold, too, came rattling into the little tin cup. Never were a lot of Easter lilies sold so rapidly. Office-holders carried them to their workrooms and smiled at them all through the day, fussy old gentlemen went down the street chuckling approvingly over their purchase, busy shoppers stuck a lily in among their packages and hurried on. Three times the little tin cup was emptied into the old woman's lap while she looked up at the fresh faces with tears in her dim eyes.

The little boy leaned back against the steps. He couldn't make it out at all, the beautiful young ladies and the glorious flowers and his mother's tin cup getting fuller and fuller. No he could not make it out at all, but he kept wondering if when he got to be a newsboy he would make as much money as that and if his mother wouldn't be glad then too.

In years to come the people at the Post and Patent Offices will remember this day, and whether it be the same old woman or not who sits there grinding and grinding, they will pause an instant and smile and drop a nickel into the little cup on the organ in memory of the beautiful Easter lilies.—*Arthurs Home Magazine.*

Why Irishmen Love the Green.

From the St. Louis *Republic.*

The early Celts worshiped the dawn and the sunrise. It is more than probable, therefore, that the liking for the color green, which we see in their flags, sashes, etc., arose from a mistake among those who had lost a thorough knowledge of the Irish Language. The sun, in Celtic, is called by a word pronounced exactly like our word "green," and it is likely that the Irish fondness for that color grew through the striking similarity of the two words. In the same way when we talk about a green old age we think they are so called because plants are kept green by them during the winter; but it is far more probable that the word is derived from the old Celtic word for sun, because greenhouses are so built as to catch the rays and heat of the sun and store them for future use.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Glorious Palm."

TEXT: *"They took branches of palm trees and went forth to meet Him."*—John xii., 13.

How was that possible? How could palm branches be cast in the way of Christ as He approached Jerusalem? There are scarcely any palm trees in Central Palestine. Even the one that was carefully guarded for many years at Jericho has gone. I went over the very road by which Christ approached Jerusalem, and there are plenty of olive trees and fig trees, but no palm trees that I could see. You must remember that the climate has changed. The palm tree likes water, but by the cutting down of the forests, which are leafy prayers for rain, the land has become unfriendly to the palm tree. Jericho once stood in seven miles of palm grove. Olivet was crowned with palms. The Dead Sea has on its banks the trunks of palm trees that floated down from some oldtime palm grove and are preserved from decay by the salt which they received from the Dead Sea.

Let woodmen spare the trees of America, if they would not ruinously change the climate and bring to the soil barrenness instead of fertility. Thanks to God and the legislatures for Arbor Day, which plants trees, trying to atone for the ruthlessness which has destroyed them. Yes, my text is in harmony with the condition of that country on the morning of Palm Sunday. About three million people have come to Jerusalem to attend the religious festivities. Great news! Jesus will enter Jerusalem to-day. The sky is red with the morning, and the people are flocking out to the foot of Olivet, and up and on over the southern shoulder of the mountain, and the procession coming out from the city meets the procession escorting Christ, as He comes toward the city. There is a turn in the road where Jerusalem suddenly bursts upon the vision.

We had ridden that day all the way from Jericho, and had visited the ruins of the house of Mary and Martha and Lazarus, and were somewhat weary of sight seeing, when there suddenly arose before our vision Jerusalem, the religious capital of all Christian ages. That was the point of observation where my text comes in. Alexander rode Bucephalus, Duke Elie rode his famous Merchegay, Sir Henry Lawrence rode the high mettled Conrad, Wellington rode his proud Copenhagen, but the conqueror of earth and heaven rides a colt, one that had been tied at the roadside. It was unbroken, and I have no doubt fractious at the vociferation of the populace. An extemporized saddle made ont of the garments of the people was put on the beast. While some people griped the bridle of the colt, others reverently waited upon Christ at the mountain.

The two processions of people now become one—those who came out of the city and those who came over the hill. The orientals are more demonstrative than we of the western world, their voices louder, their gesticulations more violent and the symbols by which they express their emotions more significant. The people who left Phocea, in the far east, wishing to make impressive that they would never return, took a red hot ball of iron and threw it into the sea, and said they would never return to Phocea until that ball rose and floated on the surface. Be not surprised, therefore, at the demonstration in the text.

As the colt with its rider descends the slope of Olivet, the palm trees lining the road are called upon to render their contribution to the scene of welcome and rejoicing. The branches of these trees are high up, and some must needs climb the trees and tear off the leaves and throw them down, and others make of these leaves an emerald pavement for the colt to trod on.

Long before that morning the palm tree had been typical of triumph. Herodotus and Strabo had thus described it. Layard finds the palm leaf cut in the walls of Nineveh, with the same significance. In the Greek athletic games the victors carried palms. I am very glad that our Lord, who five days after had thorns upon His brow, for a little while at least had palms strewn under His feet. Oh, the glorious palm! Amarasinga, the Hindoo scholar, calls it "the king among the grasses." Linnæus calls it "the prince of vegetation."

Among all the trees that ever cast a shadow or yielded fruit or lifted their arms toward heaven, it has no equal for multitudinous uses. Do you want flowers? One palm tree will put forth a hanging garden of them, one cluster counted by a scientist containing 207,000 blooms. Do you want food? It is the chief diet of the whole nations. One palm in Chile will yield ninety gallons of honey. In Polynesia it is the chief food of the inhabitants. In India there are multitudes of people dependent upon it for sustenance.

Do you want cable to hold ships or cords to hold wild beasts? It is wound into ropes unbreakable. Do you want articles of house furniture? It is twisted into mats and woven into baskets and shaped into drinking cups and swung into hammocks. Do you want medicine? Its nut is the chief preventive of disease and the chief cure for vast populations. Do you want houses? Its wood furnishes the wall for the homes, and its leaves thatch them. Do you need a supply for the pantry? It yields sugar and starch and oil and sago and milk and salt and wax and vinegar and candles.

Oh, the palm! It has a variety of endowments, such as no other growth that ever rooted the earth or kissed the heavens. To the willow, God says, "Stand by the water courses and weep." To the cedar He says, "Gather the hurricanes into your bosom." To the fig tree He says, "Bear fruit and put it within reach of all the people." But to the palm tree He says, "Be garden and storehouse and wardrobe and ropewalk and saddlery and bread and banquet and manufactory, and then be type of what I meant when I inspired David, My servant, to say, The righteous shall flourish like a palm tree."

Oh, Lord God, give us more palm trees—trees and women made for nothing but to be useful; dispositions all abloom; branches of influence laden with fruit; people good for something, as the palm tree. If kind words are needed they are ready to utter them. If deeds are needed they are ready to do them. If plans of usefulness are to be laid out they are ready to project them. If enterprises are to be forwarded they are ready to lift them. People who say "Yes!" when they are asked for help by word or deed, instead of "No!"

The mysteries that bother others bother me, because I adjourn them; the mystery that really bothers me is why made so many people who amount to so far as the world's betterment is concerned. They stand in the way. They stop to discuss hindrances. They see possibilities of failure. Over the traces instead of pulling in the traces, they kick back in the breechings. They are always resisting No. They are bramble bushes and willows, always mourning; not fruit trees, yielding only the bitter apple, instead of producing only the delicious. Let us all flourish like the palm tree. Planted in the Bible that tree always means usefulness.

But how little any of us or all of us accomplish in that direction. We take twenty or thirty years to get fully ready for Christian work, and in the after part of life we take ten or twenty years for the gradual closing of active work, and that leaves only so little time between opening and stopping work that all we accomplish is so little an angel of God needs to exert himself to see it all.

Nearly everything I see around, beneath and above in the natural world suggests useful service. If there is nothing in the Bible that inspires you to usefulness, go out and study the world around you this springtime, and learn the great lesson of usefulness. "What art thou doing up there, little star? Why not shut thine eyes and sleep, for who cares for for thy shining?" "No," saith the star, "I will not sleep. I guide the sailor on the sea. I cheer the traveler among the mountains. I help tip the dew with light. Through the window of the poor man's cabin I cast a beam of hope, and the child on her mother's lap asks in glee whither I come and what I do and whence I go. To gleam and glitter, God set me here. Away! I have no time to sleep."

The snowflake comes straggling down. "Frail, fickle wanderer, why comest thou here?" "I am no idle wanderer," responds the snowflake. "High up in the air I was born, the child of the rain and the cold, and at the divine behest I come, and I am no straggler, for God tells me where to put my crystal heel. To help cover the roots, the grain and grass, to cleanse the air, to make sportsmen more happy and the ingle fire more bright, I come. Though so light I am that you toss me from your muffler and crush me under your foot, I am doing my best to fulfill what I was made for. Clothed in white I come on a heavenly mission, and, when my work is done and God shall call, in morning vapor I shall go back, drawn by the fiery courses of the sun."

"What doest thou, insignificant grass blade under my feet?" "I am doing a work," says the grass blade, "as best I can. I help to make up the soft beauty of field and lawn. I am satisfied, if, with millions of others no bigger than I, we can give pasture to flocks and herds. I am wonderfully made. He who feeds the ravens gives me substance from the soil and breath from the air, and He who clothes the lilies of the field rewards me with this coat of green."

"For what, lonely cloud, goest thou across the heavens?" Through the bright air a voice drops from afar, saying: "Up and down this sapphire floor I pace to teach men that like me they are passing away. I gather up the waters from lake and sea, and then, when the thunders toll, I refresh the earth, making the dry ground to laugh with harvests of wheat and fields of corn. I catch the frown of the storm and the hues of the rainbow. At evening tide on the western slopes I will pitch my tent, and over me shall dash the saffron, and the purple, and the fire of the sunset. A pillar of cloud like me led the chosen across the desert, and surrounded by such as I the Judge of Heaven and Earth will at last descend, for "Behold He cometh with clouds!"

Oh, my friends, if anything in the inanimate world be useful, let us immortal men and women be useful, and in that respect be like the palm tree. But I must not be tempted by what David says of that green shaft of Palestine, that living and glorious pillar of the eastern gardens, as seen in olden times—the palm tree; I must not be tempted by what the Old Testament says of it, to lessen my emphasis of what John, the evangelist, says of it in my text.

Notice that it was a beautiful and lawful robbery of the palm tree that helped make up Christ's triumph on the road to Jerusalem that Palm Sunday. The long, broad, green leaves that were strewn under the feet of the colt and in the way of Christ were torn off from the trees. What a pity, some one might say, that those stately and graceful trees should be despoiled. The sap oozed out at the places where the branches broke. The glory of the palm tree was appropriately sacrificed for the Saviour's triumphal procession. So it always was, so it always will be in this world—no worthy triumph of any sort without the tearing down of something else.

Brooklyn Bridge, the glory of our continent, must have two architects prostrated, the one slain by his toils and the other for a lifetime invalided. The greatest pictures of the world had, in their richest coloring, the blood of the artists who made them. The mightiest oratories that ever rolled through the churches had in their pathos, the sighs and groans of the composers, who wore their lives out in writing the harmony. American independence was triumphant, but it moved on over the lifeless forms of tens of thousands of men who fell at Bunker Hill and Yorktown and the battles between which were the hemorrhages of the nation.

The kingdom of God advances in all the earth, but it must be over the lives of missionaries who die of malaria in the jungles or Christian workers who preach and pray and toil and die in the service. The Saviour triumphs in all directions—but beauty and strength must be torn down from the palm trees of Christian heroism and consecration and thrown in His pathway.

To what better use could those palm trees on the southern shoulder of Mount Olivet and clear down into the Valley of Gethsemane put their branches than to surrender them for the making of Christ's journey toward Jerusalem the more picturesque, the more memorable and the more triumphant? And to what better use could we put our lives than into the sacrifice for Christ and His cause and the happiness of our fellow creatures? Shall we not be willing to be torn down that righteousness shall have triumphant way? Christ was torn down for us. Can we not afford to be torn down for Him? If Christ could suffer so much for us, can we not suffer a little for Christ? If He can afford on Palm Sunday to travel to Jerusalem to carry a cross, can we not afford a few leaves from our branches to make emerald His way?

The process is going on every moment in all directions. What makes that father have such hard work to find the hymn today? He puts on his spectacles and holds the book close up, and then holds it far off, and is not quite sure whether the number of the hymn is 150 or 130, and the fingers with which he turns the leaves are very clumsy. He stoops a good deal, although once he was straight as an arrow, and his eyes were keen as hawk's, and the hand he offered to his bride on the marriage day was of goodly shape and as God made it.

I will tell you what is the matter. Forty years ago he resolved his family should have no need and his children should be well educated and suffer none of the disadvantages of lack of schooling from which he had suffered for a lifetime, and that the wolf of hunger should never put its paw on his doorsill, and for forty or fifty years he has been tearing off from the palm tree of his physical strength and manly form branches to throw in the pathway of his household. It has cost him muscle and brain and health and eyesight, and there have been twisted off more years from his life than any man in the crowd on the famous Palm Sunday twisted off branches from the palm trees on the road from Bethpage to Jerusalem.

What makes that mother look so much older than she really is? You say she ought not yet to have one gray line in her hair. The truth is the family was not always as well off as now. The married pair had a hard struggle at the start. Examine the tips of the forefinger and thumb of her right hand, and they will tell you the story of the needle that was plied day in and day out. Yea, look at both her hands, and they will tell the story of the time when she did her own work, her own mending and scrubbing and washing.

Yea, look into the face and read the story of scarlet fevers and croups and midnight watchings, then none but God and herself in that house were awake, and then the burials and the loneliness afterward, which was more exhausting than the preceding watching had been, and no one now to put to bed. How fair she once was, and as fair as the palm tree, but all the branches of her strength and beauty were long ago torn off and thrown into the pathway of her household.

Alas! that sons and daughters, themselves so straight and graceful and educated, should ever forget that they are walking today over the fallen strength of an industrious and honored parentage. A little ashamed, are you, at their ungrammatical utterances? It was through their sacrifices that you learned accuracy of speech. Do you lose patience with them because they are a little querulous and complaining.

I guess you have forgotten how querulous and complaining you were when you were getting over that whooping cough or that intermittent fever. A little annoyed, are you, because her hearing is poor and you have to tell her something twice? She was not always hard of hearing. When you were two years old your first call for a drink at midnight woke her from a sound sleep as quick as any one will waken at the trumpet call of the resurrection.

Oh, my young lady, what is that under the sole of your fine shoes? It is a palm leaf which was torn off the tree of maternal fidelity. Young merchant, young lawyer, young journalist, young mechanic, with good salary and fine clothes and refined surroundings, have you forgotten what a time your father had that winter, after the summer's crops had failed through droughts or floods or locust, and how he wore his old coat too long and made his old hat do, that he might keep you at school or college? What is that, my young man, under your fine boot to-day, the boot that so well fits your foot, such a boot as your father could never afford to wear?

It must be a leaf from the palm tree of your father's self-sacrifices. Do not be ashamed of him when he comes to town, and because his manners are a little old fashioned try to smuggle him in and smuggle him out, but call in your best friends and take him to the house of God and introduce him to your pastor, and say: "This is my father." If he had kept for himself the advantages which he gave you he would be as well educated and as well gotten up as you. When in the English Parliament a member was making a great speech that was unanswerable a Lord derisively cried out, "I remember you when you blackened my father's boots!" "Yes," replied the man, "and I did not do it well?" Never be ashamed of your early surroundings. Yes, yes, all the green leaves we walk over were torn off some palm tree.

I have cultivated the habit of forgetting the unpleasant things of life, and I chiefly remember the smooth things, and as far as I remember now my life has for the most part moved over a road soft with green leaves. They were torn off two palm trees that stood at the start of the road. The prayers, the Christian example, the good advice, the hard work of my father and mother. How they toiled! Their fingers were knotted with hard work. Their foreheads were wrinkled with many cares. Their backs stooped from carrying our burdens.

They long ago went into slumber among their kindred and friends on the banks of the Raritan, but the influences they threw in the way of their children are yet green as leaves the moment they are plucked from a palm tree, and we feel them on our brow and under our feet, and they will strew all the way until we lie down in the same slumber. Self sacrifice! What a thrilling word. Glad am I that our world has so many specimens of it. The sailor boy on shipboard was derided because he would not fight or gamble, and they called him a coward. But when a child fell overboard and no one else was ready to help, the derided sailor leaped into the sea, and, though the waves were rough, the sailor, swimming with one arm, carried the child on the other arm till rescued and rescuer were lifted into safety, and the cry of coward ceased and all huzzaed at the scene of daring and self sacrifice.

When recently Captain Burton, the great author, died, he left a scientific book in manuscript which he expected would be his wife's fortune. He often told her so. He said, "This will make you independent and affluent after I am gone." He suddenly died, and it was expected that the wife would publish the book. One publisher told her he could himself make out of it $100,000. But it was a book which, though written with pure scientific design, she felt would do immeasurable damage to public morals.

With the two large volumes, which had cost her husband the work of years, she sat down on the floor before the fire and said to herself, "There is a fortune for me in this book, and although my husband wrote it with the right motive and scientific people might be helped by it, to the vast majority of people it would be harmful, and I know it would damage the world." Then she took apart the manuscript sheet after sheet and put it into the fire, until the last line was consumed. Bravo! She flung her livelihood, her home, her chief worldly resources under the best moral and religious interests of the world.

How much are we willing to sacrifice for others? Christ is again on the march, not from Bethpage to Jerusalem, but for the conquest of the world. He will surely take it, but who will furnish the palm branches for the triumphant way? Self sacrifice is the word. There is more money paid to destroy the world than to save it. There are more buildings put up to ruin the race than churches to evangelize it. There is more depraved literature to blast men than good literature to elevate them.

Oh, for a power to descend upon us all like that which whelmed Charles G. Finney with mercy, when, kneeling in his law office, and before he entered upon his apostolic career of evangelization, he said: "The Holy Ghost descended on me in a manner that seemed to go through me, body and soul. I could feel the impression like a wave of electricity going through and through me. Indeed it seemed to come in waves and waves of liquid love. It seemed like the breath of God. I can recollect distinctly that it seemed to fan me like immense wings. I wept aloud with joy and love. These waves came over me and over me one after another, and until, I recollect, I cried out, 'I shall die if these waves continue to pass over me.' I said, 'Lord, I cannot bear any more.'" And when a gentleman came into the office and said, "Mr. Finney, you are in pain?" he replied, "No, but so happy that I cannot live."

My hearers, the time will come when upon the whole church of God will descend such an avalanche of blessing, and then the bringing of the world to God will be a matter of a few years, perhaps a few days or a few hours. Ride on, O Christ! for the evangelization of all nations. Thou Christ who didst ride on the unbroken colt down the sides of Olivet, on the white horse of eternal victory ride through all nations, and may we, by our prayers, and our self sacrifices, and our contributions, and our consecrations, throw palm branches in the way. I clap my hands at the coming victory.

I feel this morning as did the Israelites when on their march to Canaan, they came not under the shadow of one palm tree, but of seventy palm trees standing in an oasis among a dozen gushing fountains, or as the Book puts it, "Twelve wells of water and three score and ten palm trees." Surely there are more than seventy such great and glorious souls present to-day. Indeed, it is a mighty grove of palm trees, and I feel something of the raptures which I shall feel when our last battle fought, and our last burden carried, and our last tear wept, we shall become one of the multitudes St. John describes "clothed in white robes and palms in their hands."

Hail thou bright, thou swift advancing, thou everlasting Palm Sunday of the skies! Victors over sin and sorrow and death and woe, from the hills and valleys of the heavenly Palestine they have plucked the long, broad, green leaves and all the ransomed—some in gates of pearl, and some on battlements of amethyst, and some on streets of gold, and some on seas of sapphire, they shall stand in numbers like the stars, in splendor like the morn, waving their palms!

SCIENTIFIC SCRAPS.

The trouble in lighting by storage battery heretofore has been the great weight of the batteries and the cost of charging.

It appears that the electrical smelting furnace, sometime since invented in England, has given very satisfactory results in working.

Marching is hard work. According to the scientist, walking ten miles in line is as exhaustive as walking twenty at a go-as-you-please gait.

A foreign watchmaker has patented a device by which an hour or two before a clock runs down the word "wind" will appear at an opening in the dial.

A scientific statistician has figured it out that light travels more than 11,000,000 times as fast as an express train rushing along at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

A turquoise mine has been discovered near the town of Ibrahim-Olga, about fifteen miles from Samarcand. This is said to be the third turquoise mine found in Central Asia.

Blood travels from the heart through the arteries ordinarily at the rate of about twelve inches a second, while its speed through the capillaries is at the rate of three-one-hundredths of an inch per second.

From the recent experiments of Mr. Tesla it seems that high tension alternating currents cease to be dangerous when the frequency is great enough to make the work done at each alternation exceedingly minute.

The Refuse Disposal Company, Limited, in London, England, is engaged in the manufacture of paper from the contents of the dust bin, of which three per cent. at least is paper and rags, besides quite a quantity of straw and other rough material.

The curator of the Columbo Museum has discovered that cocoanut oil mixed with carbolic acid is a perfect preservative of animal colors. The most delicate frogs and snakes retain their evanescent tints when preserved in it.

Numbers of popular florists' flowers have been propagated from branches that have been cut from plants on which they had taken their sudden and remarkable departure from the normal forms. This is especially the case with roses, a number of those in general cultivation having originated in this way.

A Frenchman has recently made some experiments with the idea of measuring high temperatures by determining the intensity of the radiations emitted by a pyrometer of platinum, or clay, or other material, when compared with the light of a standard lamp. The results indicate that the method is an excellent one.

For nearly half a century Mount Everest, or Gaurisacker (as it is known in Europe and Asia,) was thought to be the apex of the world. In 1871, however, Captain Lawson, sent out by the British Geographical Society, discovered a peak on the Isle of Papua, which is 32,763 feet in height. He named it Mt. Hercules.

The Danish investigator Jensen has introduced for smut the method of soaking the wheat in water at a temperature of from 127 to 133 degrees Fahrenheit for five minutes. American experimenters recommend fifteen minutes. Smut is much more common and destructive on oats than on wheat. The same treatment is recommended.

SOMEBODY says experience is a comb that you find after you have lost all your hair.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

SOME THINGS WE NEVER SEE.

A sheet from the bed of a river,
A tongue from the mouth of a stream,
A toe from the foot of a mountain,
And a page from a volume of steam.
A wink from the eye of a needle,
A nail from the finger of fate,
A plume from the wing of an army,
And a drink at the bar of a grate.
A hair from the head of a hammer,
A bite from the teeth of a saw,
A race on the course of study,
And a joint from the limb of the law.
A check that is drawn on a sand-bank,
Some fruit from the jamb of a door.
—[King's Jester.

FANCY CODFISH.

Mamma would like a package of decorated codfish," said Harold to the grocer's clerk.

The clerk looked puzzled. "Decorated codfish?" he repeated. "Are you sure that is what your mother wants?"

"That is what she said."

The man thought a minute, and then, with a half-laugh, he said, "Oh, I have it!" and began looking on the shelf. There was an amused expression on his face when he handed the package to Harold.

"Tell your mother," he said, "if it is not what she wants to send it back."

Harold repeated the message, adding, "He did not seem to know at first, what decorated codfish meant."

"O Harold," cried mamma, laughing, "I said desiccated codfish!"

Harold looked rueful. "I thought he looked about something," he said, "and that was it." [Youth's Companion.

THE SWITCH

This is the story from a Swiss chronicle:

The magistrates of the town of Brugg assembled in council and resolved to raise a forest of oaks on the common.

Then the citizens sallied forth on a rainy day, made holes in the ground with canes and sticks, dropped an acorn in every hole, and trampled the dirt down with their feet. Thus they sowed upwards of 12 sacks of acorns; and when the work was done, each citizen received a wheaten roll for a treat, the expense being defrayed by the town treasury.

Alas! the acorns lay too deep in the ground, which, besides, had been trodden down too firmly by so many feet; the seeds never came up.

The thriftly townspeople then raised a crop of rye and oats on the common. After the harvest they ploughed the soil and sowed acorns in the furrows.

But luck even now turned against them. Only a few acorns came up, while the grass grew all over the common.

The townspeople made hay in due season, carefully sparing the infant oaks when they mowed. It was no use! The rank weeds soon killed them all.

After the second failure the members of the Council put their wise heads together and resolved to try a new way, for an oak grove they were bound to have.

On the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord 1532, the whole community marched out to the woods. Men, women and children dug up oak saplings, and transplanted them on the common. The citizens worked with a will. In the evening every boy and girl was given a wheaten roll to remember this arbor day, while the men and women partook of a merry supper in the town hall.

Now the oaks did grow, says the chronicle.

The Brugg people were so pleased with this final success that they decided to institute the anniversary of this arbor day in 1532 as a holiday in their town for all times to come.

Year after year young people marched in parade to the oak grove, and returned home, carrying oak twigs, or switches, as a proof that the trees grew apace; and year after year a wheaten roll was given by the town to every boy and girl, to be eaten in remenbranee of arbor nay.

The ancient custom has been kept up faithfully through the centuries, and still exists under the name of "Swtich Parade.—[Harper's Young People.

A work of art—Selling a picture.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR APRIL 17.

Lesson Text: "God's Works and Word," Psalm xix., 1-14—Golden Text Psalm xix., 7—Commentary.

An Easter lesson is suggested (Math. xxviii., 1-20), as optional instead of this, but with anointed eyes we may find an abundance of resurrection truth in this lesson, for certainly the last five verses of the previous psalm are full of the resurrection triumphs of the Messiah.

1. We have in this psalm three books Creation, i., 6, Scripture, vii., 11, and Conscience, xii., 14; and these have been called David's whole library. The heavens may include the aerial, solar, starry and highest; the first three within range of our vision, and therefore here referred to, the last seen by Paul in the Spirit (II Cor. xii., 2-4). We cannot look up either by day or night, if we have anointed eyes (Rev. iii., 18), without beholding the glory of God in the works of His hands.

2. "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." It is written in Rom. i., 20, that His eternal power and Godhead may be known by the works of His hands; but surely not without the aid of the Spirit who is ready to teach every one. The stars taught Abram that so should his seed be (Gen. xv., 5); that seed is Christ and His resurrection, joint heirs (Gal. iii., 16, 29; John xii., 24)

3. "There is no speech nor language; their voice is not heard." Yet they shine steadily and continuously, preaching without intermission, the one taking up where the other left off; unappreciated by the multitude, unthanked, and yet delighting to to the will of God. There are many earthly lives something the same. Shine on, oh, quiet one! Thy God sees and approves; be content.

4. "Their line is gone out through all the earth and their words to the end of the world." For signs and seasons, days and years (Gen. i., 14), to the whole world. Let Mary's memorial in all the world (Mark xiv., 8, 9) encourage others to do what they can unto Him.

5. "In them hath He set a tabernacle for the sun, which is as a bridegroom coming out of his chamber, and rejoiceth as a strong man to "run a race." The tabernacle, the sun, the bridegroom are all suggestive of Christ and His redeemed, both in humiliation and resurrection glory. He tabernacled among us in the flesh and He now dwells in us (John i., 14; R. V., margin xiv., 23; II Cor. iv., 11). Every believer should be looking forward to the marriage of the Lamb, when the joy of Bridegroom and Bride shall be consummated, and then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun (Rev. xix., 7, 8; Math. xiii., 43.)

6. "His going forth is from the end of the heaven, and His circuit unto the ends of it; and there is nothing hid from the heat thereof." So shall we with Him in resurrection power and glory share all that is His (John xvii., 22) in heaven and on earth and cause the richness of His grace and glory to be known everywhere. But this cannot be till that Easter morning when we shall be like Him (I John iii., 2).

7. "The law of the Lord is perfect, converting the soul, the testimony of the Lord is sure, 'making wise the simple." Sun, moon and stars silently proclaim Him, but in the volume of the Book we find Him more fully. Law, testimony, statutes, commandments, fear, judgments are all His. Notice six times "of the Lord." He is the author and the embodiment of all. He is my salvation and my wisdom

8. "The statutes of the Lord are right, rejoicing the heart; the commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes." He is my joy and my light; His word the joy and rejoicing of my heart; Himself my light and my salvation. Let Scripture speak, and read Job xxiii., 12; Jer. xv., 16; Ps. xxvii., 1, cxix., 97, 105; John viii., 12; I John i., 7.

9. "The fear of the Lord is clean, enduring forever: the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether." Not only salvation, wisdom, joy and light, but everlasting righteousness are all in Him and made ours by His word and Spirit (John vi., 63). What joy should fill us because we have His word, what zeal should possess us to carry it to others?

10. "More to be desired are they than gold, yea, than much fine gold; sweeter also than honey and the honey comb." Compare Ps. cxix., 103. All this world's riches and sweetness are here outdone. Even believers have been known to turn away from the Bible to other books for sweetness, but while they may know Jesus as Saviour they do not know him as Lord, or they would not turn from Him for anything.

11. "Moreover by them is Thy servant warned, and in keeping of them there is great reward." His word in our hearts keeps us from sinning against Him (Ps. cixx., 11). And while here in this life we have the consciousness of sins forgiven, peace with God, acceptance in the beloved (I John ii., 12; Rom. v., 1; Eph. i., 6, 7); who can estimate the reward of the faithful when like Him, and with Him, we shall receive from Him the crowns we may have won on the earth. (Jas. i., 12; I Cor. ix., 25; I Pet. v. 4; II Tim. iv., 8)

12. "Who can understand his errors? Cleanse Thou me from secret faults." The contemplation of the King in His works and His word reveals more fully our sinfulness; and thoughts of His glory, which we shall share with Him, makes us want to be more holy now (Isa. vi., 5; Job xlii., 5, 6; I John iii; II Cor. iii., 18)

13. "Keep back Thy servant also from presumptuous sins; let them not have dominion over me; then shall I be upright, and I shall be innocent from the great transgression." One has said that the sins we see and confess are only like a box of samples compared with the stock in store. We may count hairs or stars, but sins cannot be numbered, and yet the blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. As to presumptuous sins see Deut. i., 43, xvii., 12. He earnestly desires cleansing from all sin secret and manifest, small and great. It is a good sign when we hate all sin.

14. "Let the words of my mouth, and the meditation of my heart, be acceptable in Thy sight, O Lord, my strength and my redeemer." This is like Paul, who says "We make it our aim whether at home or absent to be well pleasing unto Him" (II Cor., v., 9, R. V). He also said to Timothy "Study to show thyself approved unto God" (II Tim. ii., 15). Only as we see ourselves to be dead with Christ, and risen in His Christ; and know something of the power of His resurrection, shall we come to a life like this. When we can truly say "Not I but Christ," then filled with His spirit, both words and thoughts shall be pleasing unto Him. The Holy Spirit through Paul tells us that we are not sufficient of ourselves to think anything, as ourselves, but our sufficiency is of God. He also tells us that every thought is to be brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ (II Cor. iii., 5; x., 5).—Lesson Helper.

THERE are now ten station houses in New York City especially prepared for the reception of women under arrest, and twenty matrons in charge, two at each station.

SNOW, HAIL, RAIN, WIND.

A Variety of Storms Devastates the West and Northwest.

A Train Runs Through a Shower of Mud in Kansas.

A dispatch from Kansas City, Mo., says: When the through express train on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived here the other morning it presented a remarkable appearance, being covered with mud an inch thick. The headlight of the engine was entirely covered, and the car windows were so plastered over that no light could go through them. The trainmen say that at Rossville, Kan., near Topeka, the train ran into a shower of mud, which came down for some time from the clouds. The mud is supposed to have been taken up by a waterspout.

A snowstorm has caused a great loss of horses and cattle in Colorado. The snow was badly drifted and all the roads blocked. The trains on the Union Pacific Railroad were behind time, caused by a train being derailed by a drift.

The snowstorm also prevailed in the north and west of Nebraska. Advices from Colorado say the barometer was the lowest in sixteen years.

A furious blizzard raged at Red Falls, Minn., the wind sweeping over the prairie with immense velocity, accompanied by drifting snow. More than a foot of snow fell.

A heavy rain set in at Decatur, Ill., and continued for three days. It was the biggest rain known there for thirty years. Cellars were flooded, the Sangamon rose out of its banks and several wagon bridges spanning it were dislodged.

A very severe rain storm prevailed at Hillsboro, Ill., during two days. The streams were all out of their banks and great damage was done to property in the bottoms. Trains were unable to run on account of the washouts and the unsafe condition of the bridges, and business was generally suspended.

Leo Dale was instantly killed by lightning and his brother was probably fatally injured during a severe electric storm at Effington, Ill. Seven washouts on the Vandalia line were caused by the storm. All trains were temporarily abandoned. The Wabash River was at the highest ever known, and a number of bridges over that stream have been carried away.

The St. Mary's River, which runs through the centre of St. Mary's, Ohio, rose higher than it has been at any time before since 1863, and the houses in the bottoms below were inundated, while the wheat crop below was flooded out, and much damage was otherwise done along its banks.

A tornado struck Kirksville, Mo. It tore off the cornice of the First National Bank and the fronts out of three stores on the east side, throwing the bricks nearly across the street. It passed on east, wrecking chimneys, porches, etc., of houses, until it reached the last two houses in the row, which it completely demolished.

The storm at Cherry Valley, Mo., was terrific. A funnel-shaped cloud in the afternoon was seen approaching the town from the southwest. It was accompanied by a deep, roaring sound, and as it drew near it could be seen turning and twisting about with terrible velocity. It travelled with incredible speed, and barely missed the town. It demolished six houses of the village, killing two persons and fatally injuring another. The house of John Reeves, a farmer, was torn to pieces by the cyclone. Mrs. Reeves was killed outright, and Mr. Reeves was fatally injured. Mrs. Perry Nixon, the wife of another farmer in the vicinity, was also seriously injured in the demolition of her house. Mrs. H. W. Lawson was struck by lightning during the storm and instantly killed.

Robert Reynolds, a freight conductor on the Great Northern, was instantly killed near Ojata, Minn. His train was backing up, but on account of the fierce snow storm he did not see it, and was struck and had his neck broken.

The storm drifted cattle in droves into the Platte River in Nebraska, where many were chilled to death. The loss will be heavy.

The worst snow storm of the season was reported from along the Burlington in the Black Hills. At Alliance, Neb., trains were snowed in. Heavy snow storms were reported raging between Valentine and Chadron, and at Seneca, in the north of the State, and in Eastern Colorado. At Blue Springs, in addition to the general havoc and dismay caused by the wind storm, a heavy rain washed out the bridge on the Union Pacific Railroad.

The blizzard continued most of the night around Miller, South Dakota, and snow drifts eight feet deep were to be seen. Hundreds of head of stock wandered with the storm and perished.

An unparalleled storm of rain, snow and hail raged at Aberdeen, South Dakota.

The fall of snow was simply tremendous, and in consequence railroads were badly tied up. While seeding will be greatly delayed, farmers and all others are well satisfied, and encouragement is felt.

Snow plows and shovelers were set to work west and north. The rainfall in South Dakota was the greatest ever known in April.

CIRCULATION CHANGES.

A Slight Net Decrease Shown by the Treasury Statement.

The Treasury Department's monthly statement of changes in the circulation during March shows a slight net decrease in the circulation, amounting to $917,372, including $5,672,050 in gold certificates, $792,777 in standard silver dollars and $199,083 in gold coin. On the other hand there was an increase of $1,888,857 in silver Treasury notes, $1,773,274 in United States notes, $815,507 in National bank notes, $541,963 in silver certificates, $490,000 in currency certificates and $238,937 in subsidiary silver. The total circulation on April 1 is placed at $1,608,641,520, $78,561,056 more than on April 1, 1891. This gives a per capita circulation of $24.68.

During March there was a net increase of $3,240,292 in the Treasury store of money and bullion. There was a decrease of $2,081,152 in gold bullion, $40,915 in subsidiary silver, $1,773,274 in United States notes, and $907,931 in National bank notes; while there was an increase of $4,319,009 in silver bullion, $1,143,397 in standard silver dollars, $102,029 in gold coin, and $2,489,139 in silver Treasury notes. Gold certificates held in cash by the Treasury April 1 amounted to $23,673,770, an increase during March of $5,523,630, silver certificates held in cash amounted to $3,589,703, an increase of $309,546, and currency certificates held in cash were $1,380,000, or $1,290,000 more than on March 1. The store of gold bullion in the Treasury on April 1 aggregated $81,194,377, and of silver bullion $65,720,466.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE iron-ore trade is doing nothing.

INCENDIARIES are busy in New York City.

THE Indian cotton crop is the worst ever known.

THE Mississippi Legislature has adjourned.

THE famine in the north of Hungary is spreading.

THE wholesale price of whalebone is now $10,000 per ton.

CHINESE lepers are becoming numerous on the Pacific Coast.

THERE is a great scarcity of corn in some of the provinces of Mexico.

THE Argentine Republic has suspended telegraphic communication.

THE City of Mexico is flooded with counterfeit silver dollars and halves.

THE border of the Cheyenne reservation is lined with anxious home-seekers.

INDIANS of British Columbia are afraid to assist in lading of sealing vessels.

THE total cost of the World's Fair at Chicago is now estimated at $22,000,000.

MORE than a thousand women voted at the school elections in Bloomington, Ill.

WE are exporting between three and four millions bushels of wheat every week.

THE Directors of the Chicago World's Fair have spent $20,000 already in postage.

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, is to be made a general cattle-shipping port for all Canada.

THERE are six Piute Indians taking the regular course at the Carson (Nev.) Business Institute.

A DEFICIT of over 31,000 bales is reported in the March movement of cotton as against last year.

IOWA has forwarded to the Eastern seaboard 32,000 tons of corn and flour for the relief of starving Russians.

CANADA'S internal revenue for 1891 was $7,000,000, or $800,000 less than in 1890, the decrease from spirits being over $1,000,000.

THOUSANDS of cattle have perished from cold and storms in Oklahoma and Indian Territory. The loss is thirty or forty per cent.

THE people of Naples, Italy, are again in dread of an eruption of Vesuvius. The flow of lava is redder than usual and other signs indicate danger.

A LAWYER'S surety company has been formed in New York City with a capital of $500,000. Its business is to furnish bonds as surety in law suits.

COLD storage buildings are to be erected in Paris, France, with a capacity of 30,000 tons of beef and mutton, which would give full rations for fifty days in case of a siege.

THE Russian officals are said to appropriate the food sent from America. They see men and women dropping dead on the street from starvation, but make no effort to relieve them.

A PETITION, signed by 400,000 Chinese in this country, to the Emperor of China sets forth the disabilities under which they labor in this country and asks for retaliation on the part of the mother country.

THE German sentinel who, a few days ago, killed a man who had assaulted him in front of the barracks of the Third Regiment of the Guards in Berlin has been promoted by Emperior William's order to be a corporal.

THE coffee crop of Brazil has been so large that the railroads of one of the Provinces have for weeks been blocked, every available car being in service, freight depots being crowded and further receipts of coffee being declined.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MURRAY, the well known English publisher, is dead.

SENATORS SHERMAN AND HOAR and ex-Senator Evarts are cousins.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER and Justice Harlan, though very unequal in stature, are firm friends.

QUEEN VICTORIA has become so feeble recently as to require assistance when she walks.

ABBAS, the new Khedive of Egypt, is a linguist to the extent of speaking five languages fluently.

MR. COOMBS, of California, the new Minister to Japan, is yet in his thirties and is a lawyer by profession.

LADY MARY HOWARD, a sister of the Duke of Norfolk, is a sister of charity in the Order of St. Vincent de Paul.

FIFTY years ago Dr. Edward Everett Hale was first licensed to preach, and for half a century he has been hard at it.

JOSEPH FRANCIS, of Boston, the "father of the marine life-saving service," has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday.

THE writer of a successful play is certain of a fortune. Bronson Howard's royalties and interests are said to be not far from $75,000 a year.

GOVERNOR EAGLE, of Arkansas, is by occupation a farmer, and by inclination a preacher. Baptist congregations sometimes invite him to fill the pulpit, and he is said to be really eloquent.

MUCH surprise has been caused by the statement of Mrs. Spurgeon, that her husband died worth only $10,000. It is said that Mr. Spurgeon gave away large amounts in charity. There is some talk of a testimonial to the widow.

GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM, who marched with Sherman to the sea as a corps commander, is now a fine old gentleman living in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is much interested in railroad matters, especially in the introduction of the trolley system.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the New York millionaire, is reported from Europe to be writing a novel of the fifteenth century. When he wants to describe a certain kind of room he has one fitted up in exactly the way he desires it, regardless of expense.

A DESPATCH from Samoa says that Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, is acquiring great influence there, especially among the natives, many of whom regard him with more reverence than they do King Malietoa, on account of the interest Stevenson takes in their affairs. He is trying to induce them to wear clothes and give up fighting.

A PAIR of white kid gloves was given to Judge Emery, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, not long ago by the Grand Jury of Franklin County as an emblem of the county's irreproachable morals. The judge had had to dismiss the jury from service because there were no indictments to be acted upon at the term for which the jurors were drawn.

THE past winter in eastern Nevada was above the average in severity, while in the western part of the State, beyond Battle Mountain, it was abnormally mild. And the spring, so far, has been very wet in the eastern part of the State and very dry over the west.

MAGGIE DONAGHER, Shelbyville, Ind., died of consumption after consuming the flesh of seven dogs as an alleged sure cure.

LIFE-SAVERS.

Uncle Sam's Efforts to Save People From Watery Graves.

History and Methods of the Life-Saving Service.

Systematic methods for the preservation of life from shipwreck were not adopted till very late in history. According to Mr. Horace L. Piper of our Life-saving Service, the eighteenth century was "well in its twilight" before any organized effort, and that private, was made for this purpose. The first life-boat was not invented till after our independence was achieved and George Washington had been two years President when the first serious steps in that direction were taken in England. The United States was abreast of other countries in this work. The Humane Society, organized in Massachusetts in 1786, devoted itself to it in 1789. The Life-saving Service of the United States was begun in 1848, was made more effective in 1871 and was organized into a separate bureau in 1878. For its purposes, the coasts of the Atlantic, the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Pacific (excepting Alaska), comprising more than ten thousand miles, are divided into twelve life-saving districts, designated by number, beginning with Maine on the Atlantic and ending with Washington on the Pacific. Each district is in charge of a superintendent, chosen for his knowledge of the subject, business capacity, and executive ability. The districts are subdivided into stations, known by the names of their localities, and situated with regard to the special dangers of the coast. They are of two kinds: complete life-saving stations and house of refuse. In all there are about 240 stations of both kinds, but some of them are not yet fully completed and manned. A majority of them are on the Atlantic coast; ten on the shores of Maine and New Hampshire; six in Massachusetts, where the Humane Society provides whatever other service is needed; thirty-nine on Long Island; forty in New Jersey; seventeen between Cape Henlopen and Cape Charles; twenty-three between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras; one station and ten houses of refuge in Florida; eight on the Gulf of Mexico; forty-nine on the Lakes; and twelve on the Pacific coast. Every station is in charge of an officer who is really the captain of the crew, but whose technical designation of keeper is a survival from the time when only one person was constanly employed and depended on volunteers for help. The crews are technically known as surfmen, and are selected by the keeper from the best men in the neighborhood. The crews are under the control of the keepers and above these are the district superintendent, who visits the stations quarterly; the assistant inspector, who makes monthly rounds; and the general inspector, who reports periodically to headquarters in Washington. The statements of the operations of the service show that it has been very effective in saving life and property. The entire loss of lives on all the coasts of the United States under the present system since 1871 has been only thirty-eight in excess of the loss on the Long Island and New Jersey coasts alone during the preceeding twenty years. This efficiency is largely due to the fact that politics has not yet intruded into the service, while the principle of choosing and keeping the best men for their work has been steadfastly followed.—[Popular Science Monthly

Household Hangers On.

There are a great many ways of making a living in a big city—ways often unknown to the people of the metropolis. Everybody has heard of the fireman who goes from house to house in the early morning. He was probably very little known outside of his circle until a case in the police court called him before the public. There is another set of fellows going from house to house blacking boots. The wandering bootblack has a regular route, just like a milkman or newspaper carrier. He carries his kit with him and is let in at the basement door. He calls, rain or shine, and cleans up the family shoes for a consideration paid monthly. This is due to the foreign innovation in "life below stairs" which prohibits a domestic servant doing anything not strictly in line with what he or she may have been engaged to do. A parlor maid will not do upstairs work, a cook would be discharged before she would go to the door, a butler would faint if asked to build a fire or clean a pair of shoes, and so on. In consequence of the tyranny of service etiquette rich people are forced to keep a lot of hangers on, who have scarcely anything to do, or farm out the odds and ends, such as making fires, blacking boots, charwoman work, etc. Then, again, a good many households do not employ male servants. It is not uncommon for a New Yorker to have his barber, his bootblack, his fire maker, his charwoman and his laundress in common with his neighbors, but serving him regularly at his residence, besides the usual expensive assortment of household servants.—[New York Herald.

Temper of Animals.

Among all the larger creatures of the animal kingdom it is difficult to find more than a dozen species which are, as a class, ill tempered, unless we include all those carnivorous animals which exhibit a certain ferocity in the capture of their prey. But it will be found that, apart from this law of their being, such animals are not, as a rule, either ill tempered or malicious. On the contrary, their natural bias is toward good nature, and it may be inferred that the fierceness exhibited by them when actually striking their prey is rather a gradual development from a particular necessity than an essential part of their nature. The good humor of the lions and other felines was well illustrated by a scene at the Zoo a few weeks ago. The young lion from Sokoto was much intent on breaking in the iron shutters which separate the house it now occupies from its former quarters next door. Apart from the very proper wish to assert a right to its former domicile, it had the irritating stimulus supplied ill-tempered and decrepit old lec which was growling on the othe of the shutter, and even went as to insert one of its longest tee into the crack between the shutter an the wall, as a reminder to the lio of what was waiting for it on t other side. The lion was striki constantly heavy blows on the d and was so intent on its occupati as to disregard the call of its keep The keeper quietly attracted its tention by pulling its tail, and lion at once desisted, rubbed its against the keeper's hand, and down to be stroked, patted and h its mane caressed. A very beauti puma close by exhibited all the ple sure of a friendly cat at being strok and the tiger from Burkestan allow itself to be fondled like a big dog [London Spectator.

Do Animals Weep?

I have often wondered, says D W. Richardson, whether the animals shed tears as men and w and children do. It is in the or physiology to suppose that ever mal that secretes a fluid for the of the fore part of the eyeball under emotion, throw out in ex secretion and shed tears, and often heard sympathetic pe children say of animals th fond of, that such animals the loss of those to whom t attached, on deprivation pleasure, or on receipt of pu This statement is made quently in regard to dogs, b never, in my own observati at evidence sufficient to c Animals cry, men weep, my interpretation of the That some animals have em moments of sorrow cannot ed; but they have no continue ry of the emotion—no recurr tures that recall it. They fo their offspring after the brie ods, and they do not weep f sical pain. The picture of t the eye of the hunted deer is and by the reflex may n weep, but the tear is the s tigne, not the sign of emo Louis Republic.

A bell 788 years old is to ed at the World's Fair.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Huntingdon County in Account With the State.

The annual report of the Auditor General shows the following figures, which will no doubt interest our readers.

The State received from the County of Huntingdon the following sums:

TAX ON CORPORATION STOCK.

East Broad Top R. R. & Coal Co.,	4.89
Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.,	7259.45
Rock Hill Iron & Coal Co.,	8.92

TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

East Broad Top R. R. Co.,	771.21
Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.,	3,498.32

TAX ON BANK STOCK.

First National, Huntingdon,	600.00

TAX ON NET EARNINGS.

Central Banking Co., Mt. Union,	113.86
Huntingdon Bank, Hunt.,	92.03
Union Bank, Huntingdon,	87.62

TAX ON LOANS.

Huntingdon Co., per Treas'r.,	487.40
Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.,	12,690.41
Tax on Personal Property,	3,163.02
Tax on Writs, Deeds, &c.	935.81
Tax on Collateral Inheritances,	2631.31
Liquor Licenses,	120.00
Brewers' Licenses,	174.10
Bottlers' Licenses,	100.00
Mercantile Licenses,	1462.42
Billiard Licenses,	104.50
Peddlers' Licenses.	51.00

The receipts of Huntingdon county citizens, &c., were as follows:

W. M. Williamson $1590, regular session; $550 extra session; George G. Hutchinson $1025, regular session; $235 extra session; P. M. Lytle $1588. 80; J. C. Dunkle, $1589; Jere B. Rex, $1,819.40; Adam Fisher, $305.40; A. . Furst, $5809; Tobias Foreman, $633; . Ross Gregory, $53.46; State Indus- ial Reformatory, $92,943.50; S. G. udy, $1200; Huntingdon county Com- non School Appropriation, $15,064.16; Co. A., 5th Regiment, $1,461.77.

The Story of St. Paul.

Canon Farrar's latest and greatest work, "The Story of St. Paul," is by far the best life of the great Apostle to the Gentiles that has ever been written; this is admitted by nearly all the great Bible scholars of the day.

Dr. Farrar has a fascinating way of writing that thrills the reader. He tells the story of St. Paul's life and works with such a glow of fervor that every one will find a new interest, and will read and re-read this wonderful volume.

The publisher Henry Neil, 44 East 14th Street, New York City, has made the book in popular style, illustrating it with a large number of new wood engravings and superb colored maps.

The colored plates are the finest re- productions ever made of any painting. The original paintings are the most fa- ous and best ever put upon canvass. ey have made the artists' names im- rtal. Everyone has heard of Rubens, phael and Dore, and in order to have ery subscriber to "The Story of St. l" possess a copy of their greatest tings in the original colors, the pub- r sent artists to the different art ries where these paintings now are at great expense, copied them to ost minute detail—making photo- s to get the correct outlines and ng the exact colors, shadings, etc. colored plates alone are worth than the price of the book.

other book has ever been made h a handsome style with such ficent illustrations written by such d renowned and able author, to old by subscription at such a mar- usly low price.

is book is sure to have a very large

A Million Friends.

iend in need is a friend indeed, and not an one million people have found just friend in Dr. King's New Discovery sumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you ever used this Great Cough Medicine, l will convince you that it has won- rative powers in all diseases of Throat, d Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed that is claimed or money will be re- Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & rge bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Trough Creek.

Our efficient postmarm, Mrs. Oliver Brown, is on the sick list.

According to John McClain's say so he must be neither just or unjust as he informs me that he has hauled over thirty tons of Fisher & Miller's flour from Huntingdon to Cassville without it ever raining on him.

J. H. Rindlaub, the safe and accommodating mail carrier and hackman from Cassville to Mill Creek, has our thanks for a copy of Dr. Chase's receipt book or information for every body. It is a very valuable work and should be in every family library. Mr. Rindlaub informs me that he has a few copies yet for sale at $1 each. I would not take five times the amount and be without one.

Our new supervisor has commenced work on the roads. He has done some good work and if I am not mistaken will make some needed improvements on the roads. Our former supervisor, J. Madison Wright, had the good luck last week to receive a pension, $236.- 40 back pay and $12 per month for the future. Mad. is a clever Methodist but not in the habit of shouting and I don't know that he did on this occasion. No doubt he felt a little that way.

Mill Creek.

Thomas Gates has laid a fine pavement of stone in front of his residence.

An Easter service will be held in the M. E. church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Mrs. Margaret Johnston, of Newton Hamilton, paid her relatives here a visit on Sunday.

A six months old child of J. E. Smith who lives at Bridgeport died of cholera infantum on Monday night. The remains were interred on Wednesday.

Harvey J. Tate who has spent the past six months in Louisiana returned to his home last week. He expects to attend the spring session of the Normal College, Huntingdon.

The church sociable held in the Methodist church on Thursday eve. was a very enjoyable and entertaining affair. About fifty persons enjoyed ice cream, toasts and the other refreshments attendant upon such occasions.

We observed several of Mapleton's young men in our town Saturday evening. They paid us but a short visit,—remaining the interval between Altoona Accommodation west and Mail Express east but the fourteen minutes were sufficient for them to sample the drinks at our recently licensed hotel. Hereafter your correspondent will endeavor to give the names of the "fourteen-minute" visitors from your town.

Mount Union.

W. T. Bell paid a flying business visit to Philadelphia last week.

A. R. Price has trimmed the shade trees around his residence on Water street.

Geo. L. Fields has put a new roof on his house on Market street and is having it painted.

Mrs. Rebecca Ross is having her house painted. W. A. and Aug. DeFrehn are doing the work.

Dr. E. M. Rhodes, who moved from this place to Pittsburgh about a year ago, has returned to Mount Union.

Rev. C. L. Benscoter, left on Monday for a trip through the Wyoming Valley and the scenes of his boyhood.

Mrs. Henry Himes, of this place is lying very ill at her home in the western part of town with pneumonia which may prove fatal.

Orthella Shaver left on Tuesday last for Altoona, where he has accepted a position as compositor on the Altoona *Mirror* one of the Mountain city's newsiest dailies.

An entertainment under management of the missionery society of the M. E. church of this place, will be given on Saturday evening the 16th inst.

C. B. Roberts, of this place, started on Monday morning last for the Shippensburg State Normal school where he will take a few months course in practical pedogogics.

Rev. C. L. Benscoter, of the M. E. church, of this place, talked to the pupils of No. 3. school on Friday afternoon last on The Luray Caverns. The talk was interesting and highly appreciated.

Miss Jennie Longacre, of this place, and W. B. Dean, of Philadelphia, were married Tuesday the 5th inst., at the M. E. parsonage by Rev. C. L. Benscoter. The newly married couple left for Philadel phia where they will make their future home.

John C. Appleby and Miss Katie Appleby, of this place, who have attended the sessions of the Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Business College, returned home on Friday evening last and were accorded a hearty greeting by their numerous friends.

H. H. Bair and wife, of Philipsburg, Pa., were registered at the Commercial on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Harry is one of Mount Union's boys who went west to seek his fortune, not very far west, however, and has succeeded admirably, being foreman in the composing room of the Philipsburg *Journal*, a paper which has attained a deservedly high rank among the newspapers of Central Pennsylvania. We extend congratulations. They are on their way home from a tour which included the principal cities of the Eastern states.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Eclectric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. O'Connor & and Sons and

AGENTS WANTED.

THE STORY OF St. PAUL,

Conon Farrar's Latest and Greatest Book.

Illustrated with Magnificent Reproduction of

Famous Paintings

In The Original Oil Colors.

Price only $2.75, Outfit $1.00.

Liberal Commission to Agents.

—EVERYBODY BUYS THIS BOOK.—

Half a million already sold.

Address HENRY NEIL, 44 East 14th St., N. Y.

BalmY -:- SprinG

is here according to the Almanac but it has been making considerable bluster about its advent and it isn't safe to place too much reliance in the weather yet. Nevertheless, we are preparing for warmer days. We have just received a big stack of

STRAW - HATS

and other spring goods. You will find the latest styles in our stock.

The Ladies Know

we keep the finest assortment of Dress Goods in town and this season will find us still in the lead.

SHOES! SHOES!

Ladies Shoes,
Gents Shoes,
Youths' and Misses' Shoes,
Childrens' Shoes.
Good stock and late styles. Call and see the goods.

We keep all kinds of General Merchandise. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

J. A. Gillam.

Near Depot.) Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—GREAT—

REDUCTION

—SALE!—

Beginning with March 15th,

—AND TO—

Continue for 30 Days.

A large lot of Goods must and will be sold. Will here name a few of the different articles:

50 Road Wagons,

such as Conklin, Lansing, and Webster. A nice stock of Spring Wagons, Buggies and Carts.

80 Plows,

such as Syracuse, Gale, Imperial, Oliver and Bissell.

100 Spring-Tooth Harrows,

The Stevens, Hench, Childs and Osborne. Just received a car-load of

50 Osborne Mowers.

30 HAY RAKES, namely, Thomas, Tiger, Taylor, and the Osborne.

25 Cultivators,

(Walking and Riding), a lot of Corn Planters, and many other articles, such as will be found in any

First-class Implement Store.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock and learn prices. Will guarantee to save you money. In addition to the above I keep in stock

Cook Stoves, Ranges,
Builders' Hardware,
Lead and Oil,

Flooring, Siding, Shingles, Pickets, Lath, Sash, Doors, Etc.

A. S. WELCH,

Mount Union, - - Penn'a.

—A—

STRICTLY CASH

STORE.

GOODS SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES.

Good Pay Need Not Help Make Up the Losses From Poor Pay.

WASH GOODS. DRESS GOODS.

Our stock of wash goods was never so large as this season, and so choice styles for so little money. Our Wool Dress Goods department is more complete than ever. You can get almost anything you want here.

BLACK and COLORED SILKS,

Black and Colored Dress Silks, China and Japan Silks in plain and figured. Elegant styles.

Ladies' and Children's Coats & Wraps,

We have three times more Ladies' and Children's coats and wraps than ever before and the handsomest fitting garments you ever saw. Ladies' and Boys' shirt waists in almost any style.

CHENILLE - LACE - CURTAINS.

I have the largest line of Lace Curtains I have ever shown from 50 cents a pair up. Also a full line of Chenille Curtains and Table Covers.

And now aside, as this is not for the public ear, but confidentially for you, and you alone. If you were the only one who would want little accommodations for tomorrow, next week or next month, it would not matter much, but when there are five hundred more who just want such favors, you have no idea what bother and time it takes to attend to such matters. At the prices I sell goods I cannot afford any losses whatever, and whilst this is said without any feeling of independence whatever, I want it strictly understood that my cash rule MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL. I have lost some customers and will lose others rather than have this rule broken. Now, please don't ask for credit.

Very Respectfully,

WILLIAM REED,

Opera House. - Huntingdon, P

The London [illegible]s thinks that England has fought Canada's battles long enough, referring particularly to the Bering Sea dispute.

Miss Mattie A. Cobb
of Providence, R. I.
For the terrible weakness and prostration

After the Grip, Diphtheria

Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, Malaria Fever, etc., Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used with wonderful success as a building-up medicine and blood purifier. For example, read the following from Miss Mattie A. Cobb of Providence, R. I., and her mother. Miss Cobb is a young lady of 18, a

Picture of Health

and a promising pupil in the High School. Her father is a well-known police officer.

"Messrs. C. I. Hood & Co.:

"I write to tell how much good Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I had diphtheria and was sick for a year afterward, being

Weak, Blind and Helpless

I used one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong." MATTIE A. COBB, South Chester Avenue, Providence, R. I.

"As my daughter wanted to write how well she liked Hood's Sarsaparilla, I thought I would say a few words. I think it is the

Greatest Blood Purifier

before the people. Some of my friends say 'go away with your medicine.' I said the same once, but since my daughter has taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla

My opinion has changed considerably." MRS. GEO. N. COBB, Providence, R. I.

Hood's Pills do not weaken the system like other cathartics, but actually tone up and give strength.

NYNU—15

Kennedy's Medical Discovery

Takes hold in this order:

Bowels,
Liver,
Kidneys,
Inside Skin,
Outside Skin,

Driving everything before it that ought to be out.

You know whether you need it or not.

Sold by every druggist, and manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,
ROXBURY, MASS.

The casting out of the devil of disease was once a sign of authority.

Now we take a little more time about it and cast out devils by thousands—we do it by knowledge.

Is not a man who is taken possession of by the germ of consumption possessed of a devil?

A little book on CAREFUL LIVING and Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil will tell you how to exorcise him if it can be done.

Free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.

Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. $1.

32

DR. KILMER'S
SWAMP-ROOT

Kidney, Liver and Bladder Cure.

Rheumatism,
Lumbago, pain in joints or back, brick dust in urine, frequent calls, irritation, inflamation, gravel, ulceration or catarrh of bladder.

Disordered Liver,
Impaired digestion, gout, bilious-headache. SWAMP-ROOT cures kidney difficulties, La Grippe, urinary trouble, bright's disease.

Impure Blood,
Scrofula, malaria, gen'l weakness or debility.

Guarantee—Use contents of One Bottle, if not benefited, Druggists will refund to you the price paid.

Druggists, 50c. Size, $1.00 Size.

Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free. DR. KILMER & Co., BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

PATENTS W. T. Fitzgerald Washington, D. C. 40-page book free

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The Latest Intelligence by Telegraph and Cable.

The Government Statistician's Monthly Crop Report.

The April report of the Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the average condition of winter wheat on April 1 81.2, and that of rye 87. This is against an average for winter wheat on December 1, 1891, of 85.3 and an average rye on the same date of 88.8.

The report issued by the Department on April 10, 1891, corresponding to this report, showed: Wheat, 96.9; rye, 95.4.

The averages of the principal winter wheat States are: Ohio, 71; Michigan, 83, Indiana, 78; Illinois, 82; Missouri, 72, and Kansas, 77.

The average of these six is 77, against 97.3 in April of 1890. It is 97 in New York and 84 in Pennsylvania. In the States from Delaware to North Carolina it varies from 79 to 87. But it is 90 to 93 in the Southern belt east of the Mississippi, and somewhat lower west of that river.

On the Pacific coast the condition is higher. The season was generally late, in the West especially, and in the Southwest later than the States of the Atlantic coast.

The unfavorable seeding conditions were drought, difficult plowing, snow, resulting in an imperfect stand, and they were naturally followed by late and feeble growth. The plant was, therefore, generally small when the winter set in, and apparently of weak vitality.

It is quite uniformly reported that the winter was not very severe, and was in many sections mild. Winter killing was exceptional, or limited to flat or wet areas.

Some correspondents indicate a probability of improvement with favorable April weather. The low condition is less the result of winter killing than of late germination and a slow autumn.

Hetherington Acquitted.

A telegram was received at the Navy Department, Washington, from Commander J. R. Bartlett, United States steamship Marion, announcing the acquittal by the Consular Court at Yokohama, Japan, of Lieutenant J. H. Hetherington, United States Navy, of the murder of George Gower Robinson.

This action is final, and Hetherington cannot again be tried for the same crime in any other court.

George Gower Robinson was an English banker in Yokohoma and a very prominent member of European society there. He was a handsome man, and many persons gave him the reputation of a lady killer.

His attentions to Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Lieutenant Hetherington, of the Marion, had continued for some months and were becoming a matter of general knowledge. When Lieutenant Hetherington was satisfied of his wife's misconduct he consulted his brother officers and they advised him that he would be justified in killing the man who had wronged him.

He waited for Robinson, whom he expected would drive from his place of business to his home on the principal street of Yokohama. Robinson drove up to him in a dog cart, accompanied by a friend. Hetherington shot him dead and immediately gave himself up to the authorities.

Two Old People Tortured.

At Hollidaysburg, Penn., Three masked burglars entered the house of John Daly, an old soldier, aged sixty-five years, to steal his pension money. They bound his feet and hands and tied him to a chair, and when he refused to tell where his money was they tortured him by cutting him in the neck with a knife and holding a lighted lamp under his ear.

He would not tell them where the money was, and they then ransacked the house, chopping the floor open with a hatchet and tearing the plaster from the walls, but were unable to discover any booty. Then they departed, first knocking Daly senseless with a blow from a revolver.

They next went to the home of Miss Olivia McDowell, an aged spinster, bound her in a blanket, gagged her, and tied her to a bedpost. They tortured the old woman to make her tell where she kept her money. Her scalp was gashed with a penknife, and her left eye closed by a blow from a revolver. The ruffians got only $6.

Memphis Bridge Finished.

Iron beams closed up the gap, at 10 o'clock a few mornings ago, in the big cantilever bridge, across the Mississippi, at Memphis, and the States of Arkansas and Tennessee were joined. The celebration of the opening takes place in the early part of May, and the United States warship Concord will steam up the river and take part in the celebration.

The bridge cost $3,000,000, and, including trestle work, is about three miles long. It belongs to the company operating the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad.

Canada's Finances.

The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditures of Canada for the nine months ended March 31: Revenue, $26,732,946; expenditures, $23,383,469, leaving a surplus of $3,349,477, which indicates that after the interest due on June 30 is paid there will not be a large surplus, but there will be no deficit.

The statement of the debt on March 31 shows a net debt of $236,270,162, which is a reduction of $1,537,868 since June 30 last.

Oxford Wins the Race.

The annual English inter-university boat race was won by Oxford, adding another victory to the long list of the dark blue.

Oxford covered the four miles in nineteen minutes twenty-one seconds. The time made by the winning crew beats the record. The nearest to it was in 1873, when Cambridge won in 19:35.

Oxford now leads by four victories. Forty-nine races have been rowed, that of 1877 being a dead heat.

A Fatal Midnight Fire.

At midnight the residence of James Hawley, of Midway, W. Va., was destroyed by fire, and Alexander Linton, aged ten, who made his home there, was burned to death, while Mr. Hawley was so terribly burned that he became insane and cut his throat. Kate and Annie Rankin and Mrs. Gelesippi jumped from the second-story window and were badly hurt.

Indian Prophets Released.

Frank White and Buffalo Black, the two Indians who call themselves prophets of the coming Messiah, were released from jail at Guthrie, Oklahoma, on a writ of habeas corpus, and left that night for the Pawnee reservation. The ghost dance was once more renewed, and as many of the Indians have armed themselves and refused to obey the agents' orders, troops were needed to quell an outbreak.

Four Drowned in the Tennessee.

Four boys, named Charles Beatty, Manson Stevens, Joe Waters and James Padgett, were drowned a few days ago in the Tennessee River, near Lower Island, Tenn. The lads were drifting on a raft, which was dashed by a swift current against the island.

Killed His Mother Accidentally.

Mrs. Ross, the wife of a farmer living twelve miles from Topeka, Kan., was shot and instantly killed the other day by her twelve-year-old son. The gun was accidentally discharged.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

67TH DAY.—Mr. Morgan, in speaking on his silver resolutions, criticised the act of July, 1890; Mr. Sherman made a reply on the part of the Republicans——Mr. Hoar reported a bill providing for the appointment of two additional judges for the Court of Claims, in order to facilitate the disposition of causes in that court.

68TH DAY.—The discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill (the clause requiring Army officers to act as agents) was continued——The Senate, having referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations the House Chinese Exclusion bill, adjourned.

69TH DAY.—The Senate passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Another vote was taken on the motion to strike out the House amendment authorizing the President to detail army officers to act as Indian agents. The motion was lost—twenty-five to twenty-eight—and the amendment is retained in the bill——Mr. Wolcott spoke on the silver question.

70TH DAY.—The District of Columbia Appropriation bill was considered——Mr. Falkner introduced a bill authorizing the construction on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, Washington (the ground to be selected by a commission composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Patents and Colonel Casey, Chief of Engineers), of a building for the use of the United States Patent Office. The entire cost is not to exceed $3,500,000.

71ST DAY.—The Senate made public correspondence transmitted by the President touching the refusal of the Chinese Government to receive H. W. Blair as United States Minister——The District Appropriation bill was passed after an amendment had been adopted appropriating $100,000 for the G. A. R. Encampment in Washington.

In the House.

75TH DAY.—The bill absolutely to prohibit the admission of Chinese was passed——Mr. Springer closed the general debate on the Free Wool bill. Owing to his weakness from recent illness, his speech was read by Mr. Bryan. The general debate being closed, the committee took up the bill by paragraphs for amendment and discussion under the five-minute rule.

76TH DAY.—Mr. Bacon reported the bill to carry into effect the recommendation of the International American Conference looking to the incorporation of the international bank——A bill reclassifying railway postal clerks and increasing their salaries was reported——The remainder of the session was consumed in filibustering on the Free Wool bill.

77TH DAY.—The consideration of the Free Wool bill in Committee of the Whole was finished, and the bill was reported to the House.

78TH DAY.—The House spent the morning in discussing the Free Wool bill, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, making a speech in its favor. At 2:25 P. M. the bill was passed—yeas, 192; nays, sixty——The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair) on the Turner Cotton Bagging bill. E. B. Taylor, of Ohio; J. D. Taylor, of Ohio, and Mr. Lane, of Illinois, debated the measure.

79TH DAY.—The bill placing cotton ties, cotton bagging and bagging machinery on the free list was passed by the Committee of of the Whole——Mr. McCreary introduced for Mr. Springer a bill to authorize the holding of an international monetary congress.

80TH DAY.—The House passed the Cotton Tie bill by 166 to forty-five——The bill placing tin plate on the free list was then reported——The House passed a joint resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in the Statuary Hall of the Capitol a statue of Pere Marquette——The River and Harbor bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, was formally reported.

LATER NEWS.

FOREST fires, due to the prolonged drought, occurred in nearly all the rural towns of eastern Connecticut.

CHRISTOPHER CULVER, aged twenty-four, keeper of the Race Rock lighthouse, was drowned while attempting to reach his station from New London, Conn., where he had been spending a few days with his wife and child.

THE Ohio Society of New York City, a purely social organization, gave a dinner at Delmonico's in honor of United States Minister to France Whitelaw Reid. General Wager Swayne presided and speeches of welcome were made by Secretaries Foster and Elkins, Chauncey M. Depew and Colonel McClure. Mr. Reid' replied.

SOME disastrous flood news has come from Columbus, Miss. The river rose over two feet higher than ever in its history. Fourteen persons were known to have been drowned.

THE reunion at New Orleans, La., of the United Confederate Veterans, ended with a parade, in which 8000 Southern soldiers marched. The Veterans were escorted by the State militia, and consisted of four divisions.

AT Catlettsburg, Ky., the flour mill of J. G. Patton & Co. was destroyed by an incendiary fire. Charles McCoy, the miller, was burned to death.

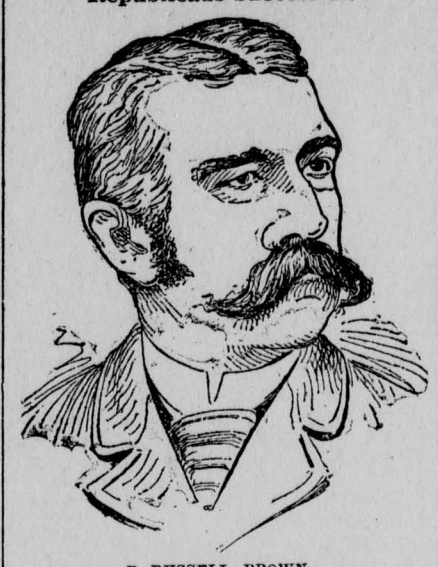
GENERAL CHARLES W. FIELD died of Bright's disease at his residence in Washington. He was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1828, and graduated from West Point in 1849.

THE amount of 4½ per cent. Government bonds redeemed by the United States Treasury Department to date is $23,672,800, leaving outstanding $1,831,900.

THE election in the Argentine Republic for provincial delegates to elect a President passed off quietly. The Radicals abstained from voting. The Conciliation party was victorious. After the elections a state of siege was reimposed. The majority of the delegates elected favor Saenz Pena for President. The polls were guarded by the soldiers.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The Largest Vote Ever Polled—The Republicans Successful.



D. RUSSELL BROWN.

Complete returns from all parts of Rhode Island show a total vote on the State ticket of 54,599, an increase of about 10,000 over the largest ever polled before. The two parties raked every city and town almost bare of voters, and got out an unexpected full vote. The following is the result for Governor:

Brown, Republican	27,466
Wardwell, Democrat	25,429
Gilbert, Prohibitionist	1,580
Burton, People's candidate	186
Scattering	75

Brown's plurality, 2037.
Brown's majority, 196.

Bull and Utter, the Republican candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, are also elected by small majorities, but there was no election of Attorney-General and General Treasurer. The cities of Providence, Newport and Woonsocket went Democratic on the State ticket.

W. T. C. WARDWELL.

The Legislative returns showed a good Republican majority in both branches already, with between 15 and 20 vacancies yet to be filled. In the Senate the Republicans elected 23 members and the Democrats 9 members, 4 to be chosen at the second election. The House stood 36 Republicans and 19 Democrats, 17 to be balloted for at the second election. Most of the failures to elect were in Providence and Newport. In the former city only 3 of 13 members of the Legislature were chosen, and in Newport only 1 of 6. The other failures were scattered among the small towns.

The control of the Legislature by the Republicans gives them the choice of their candidates for Attorney-General and General Treasurer, and secures the re-election of Nelson W. Aldrich to the United States Senate.

PERISHED IN THE FIRE.

Escape Cut Off by a Powder Explosion That Wrecked the Building.

Shortly after midnight a terrific explosion startled Fort Madison, Iowa, and it was discovered that the frame building occupied as a meat market on the ground floor and as a dwelling above was shattered and in flames. The fire department was quickly at the scene, but so rapidly did the flames spread that nothing could be done. When it was discovered that nine people were imprisoned in the burning ruins the excitement became intense, but the greatest efforts of the firemen could do no good. Two of the victims, Samuel Kitchen and Henry Meimeyer, got out of the building, but in such horrible condition that they soon died.

The bodies of Mrs. Kitchen, Miss Day, and the baby were so tightly clasped in each other's arms that they were separated with difficulty. It is thought the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the explosion came from a keg of powder in the lower story. The explosion wrecked the stairways and prevented escape. The victims were:

S. V. Kitchen, aged thirty-five; Mrs. S. V. Kitchen, thirty; Samuel Kitchen, twenty; three children, aged two, three and five; Mrs. Sydney Day, aged eighteen; August Meimeyer, boarder, aged eighteen; Henry Meimeyer, boarder, aged eighteen.

CHINESE MUST GO.

The Stringent Geary Exclusion Act Passed by the House.

The House of Representatives at Washington passed the Geary Chinese Exclusion act by a vote of 179 to forty-three.

Hereafter no State court or United States court is to admit Chinese persons to citizenship, and all laws in conflict with this provision are repealed.

All Chinese persons now in the United States are to apply to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of their districts within one year after the passage of this act for certificates of residence, and any such persons found within one year after the bill shall become a law without a certificate of residence are to be judged unlawfully in the United States and subject to the same fines and penalties as though they had come unlawfully into the country at the first instance.

The provisions of all treaties now in force between the United States Government and the Chinese empire, in so far as they, or any of them, conflict with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby abrogated, set aside and repealed.

THE oldest inhabitant of Vienna, Magdalen Ponsa, has died at the reputed age of 117. She lived on charity. The Emperor gave her a pension of $7.40 a month. She retained her faculties almost until the end.

Relative Popularity of Languages.

Undoubtedly at the present day English is the most spoken of any European language. In geographical range it far exceeds any other language in the world, taking in, as it does, the British Empire, with a total population estimated at 343,400,000, and the United States with a population of 62,600,000 (census of 1890). Its nearest geographical competitors are Chinese, with a population in China of 303,200,000; Russian, with a population in the Russian Empire of 108,700,000, and German, with populations 49,400,000 and 41,800,000 respectively in the German and the Austro-Hungarian Empires. Mulhall, in 1891, estimated that of European languages English is actually spoken by 111,100,000 persons; German by 75,200,000; Russian, 75,000,000; French, 51,200,000; Spanish, 42,800,000; Italian, 33,400,000, and Portuguese, 13,000,000.—New York Sun.

People Know a Good Thing.

THAT'S WHY REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS ARE IN DEMAND.

Some idea of the present wonderful growth of the typewriter business may be gained from the fact that the sales of Remington typewriters for January and February, 1892, exceeded those of the corresponding months of 1891 by $160,000.

The great and constantly gaining popularity of the Remington is clearly shown by the fact that the business has more than doubled within three years. The Remington factory at Ilion, N. Y., employs 700 men to fill the demand created by the sales agents, Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, who dispose of machines at the astonishing rate of one every five minutes.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., A. W. GLEASON,

SEAL } *Notary Public*

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Is it sensible? Is it reasonable? Is it economical to suffer yourself and worry others with a headache when Bradycrotine will relieve you in fifteen minutes? It costs only fifty cents a bottle, at drug stores.

Young married ladies find in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trusty friend, and in the "Guide to Health and Etiquette" a book that answers all their questions.

For strengthening and clearing the voice, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES."—"I have commended them to friends who were public speakers, and they have proved extremely serviceable."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The worst cases of female weakness readily yield to Dr. Swan's Pastiles. Samples free. Dr. Swan, Beaver Dam, Wis.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will cure constipation, keep the blood cool and the liver in good working order; price 25 cents a box.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK.

Ely's Cream Balm
QUICKLY CURES
COLD IN HEAD
Price 50 Cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

Tutt's Tiny Pills

stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequaled as an antibilious medicine. Dose small. Price 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

PENSION JOHN W. MORR... Washington, ... Successfully Prosecutes Cla... Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bu... 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty...

WANTED—Every one who is willing to... good situation; instructions and... ples for 15c. Acme Mfg. Co., B...

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Penn'a, April 13, 1892.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Sunbonnets and aprons at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—W. F. Gillam has built an addition to his Main street tenant house.

—Dress making—Children's clothing careful attentions at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—The Democratic state convention is in session at Harrisburg to-day.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning.

—Miss Ida McIntyre returned home last Friday from a visit to Washington, D. C.

—The spring session of the Huntingdon Presbytery convened at Huntingdon yesterday.

—Rheumatism is quickly cured by using Arnica & Oil Liniment. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—John Hennan, of Manor Hill, spent Sunday in Mapleton, the guest of A. B. and J. G. Gillam's families.

—To-morrow will be one of the Arbor days designated by Governor Pattison. The other occurs May 6th.

—Mrs. Peter Fry, who has been prostrated by sickness for nearly three months is again able to be up.

—T. M. Wood has built a new fence about his premises and has also put down a substantial board walk.

—John Ripple, of Mount Union, was a visitor to Mapleton yesterday. We had the pleasure of a call from him.

—Rev. M. L. Smith, of Huntingdon, has preached three sermons in the M. E. church, in the past two weeks.

—Allison Heeter visited his daughter, Mrs. Harry Robley, of Altoona, and other Blair county friends over Sunday.

—Frank H. Logan has been enjoying himself for the past ten days among friends in the northern part of the county.

—W. H. McNerlin, who recently returned to Mapleton from Salem, Virginia, has gone to Rees Tannery, West Virginia.

For rent—one good dwelling house, well finished, good cellar and water on the premises. For further particulars call on W. H. Rex.

—Miss Flora Himes opened her summer term of school in the borough building last week with an enrollment of thirty-six pupils.

—Elliott Robley, jr., of Altoona, came to Mapleton last Thursday and is confined to the room at the residence of his father with rheumatism.

—Said a noted man of 60 years, "my mother gave me Downs' Elixir for coughs and colds when I was a boy." For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Joseph M. Baker, who is employed at Musgrave's stock farm near Shirleysburg, spent Sunday with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—On Monday of last week James Montgomery stepped upon a nail which run into his foot causing him several days of pain and inconvenience.

—Frank Quarry, after a brief visit to home and friends in Smith valley, last Thursday returned to High Bridge, New Jersey, where he is employed.

—In olden times kissing a pretty girl was reckoned a cure for headache. It is almost impossible to improve upon some of these old time remedies.—*Ex.*

—FOR SALE.—Two horses, at the Mapleton tannery, in good condition. Weight, 2,000 and 1,800. Call on or address, H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa

E. Chilcote last week moved his family from Hare's Valley to Rees Tannery, West Virginia, where he is employed as carpenter at Horton & Gurd's tannery.

Services will be held in the U. B. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school 9 o'clock A. M., preaching 10:30 A. M., and prayer meeting at 7 o'clock P. M.

Corset waists for little girls at Mrs. Evans.

John A. Cree who moved from Mapleton to Petrolia about fourteen months ago is this week removing to Braddock. His son Frank is employed by the Westinghouse company at Pittsburgh.

—Mrs. Harry Eade, of Logan, and Mrs. Lulie Miller, of Tyrone, were in Mapleton last week setting in order the home of "Uncle" Nicholas Miller who will again become a resident of this borough.

—On Saturday morning at 5 o'clock John Miller an aged and respected citizen of Petersburg, died after a long illness from paralysis. Deceased was a harness maker by trade. He was aged 72 years.

—W. H. Rex, who has been confined to the house with eczema and erythema since January 8th, last Thursday was able to put on his clothes for the first time since his sickness began. His skin is rapidly being restored to its normal condition.

—Shirt waists for boys at Mrs. M. E. Evans'.

—William Alley, a pensioned soldier of Fostoria, aged 48 years was struck by a shifting engine at Tyrone on Monday. His left arm was crushed between the wrist and elbow and his left knee was bruised. He was intoxicated. Who is to blame?

—When you are troubled with dizziness, your appetite all gone, and you feel bad generally, take a few doses of Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters, and you will be surprised at the improvement in your feelings. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. For sale by A. B. Gillam.

—Among the spring removals not already noted in these columns are the following: M. F. Robley to his farm west of town; L. C. Corbin to M. F. Robley's house; Martin Gledfelter to S. S. Willard's house on Railroad street; William Wright from Union township to A. W. Wibley's house on Ridge street.

—The county commissioners finish their work of holding appeals this week. They have found many inequalities in the assessments of the county and are endeavoring to devise some practical method of equalizing them. They have not yet decided what plan they will adopt for increasing the revenue of the county.

—The postoffice department has at last come to the conclusion to drop the letter "h" in spelling "burg." Heretofore the department insisted that all towns ending with "burg" should be spelled "burgh," and in issuing, cancelling stamps, money orders, etc., invariably used the final "h." Now the "h" will have to go.

—J. Howard Shimer, who has been acting in the capacity of foreman of the ITEM office for two years, yesterday left for his home in M'Connellsburg where he will enjoy a vacation. Howard is a fine young man, strictly reliable and a good printer. He has a host of friends in Mapleton, all of whom wish him a pleasant vacation.

—John Daly, aged 64 years, and Miss Olivia McDowell, aged 65 years, both of whom lead solitary lives at Hollidaysburg, were assaulted by three masked villains on Saturdny night and were horribly beaten and tortured. The object of the villains was plunder, but all they secured was an overcoat at Mr. Daly's and $6 and a gold breast pin at Miss McDowell's.

—Isaac Powden, of Lancaster, familiarly called "Uncle Isaac," registered at the Juniata House on Monday morning. He has been selling cigars for 30 years. He is jolly and good natured, although over seventy years of age, is hale and hearty. He is a staunch Republican and a vigorous protectioneit, full of apt illustrations and practical ideas on that important issue.

—The revival in the U. B. church still continues. The pastor had expected to close the meeting on last Sunday night but when the invitation was extended seven penitents came to the altar of prayer. On Monday night eight souls were at the mercy seat and two professed faith in Christ. Judging from the increased interest manifested the meeting will continue at least for a few nights yet. Rev. Maxwell expects to commence a revival in McVeytown, Tuesday the 19th inst.

—Patterns for dresses wraps, etc., cut from measure at Mrs. Evans'.

—Next Sunday will be Easter Sunday. The first Sunday after the first full moon after the vernal equinox is Easter Sunday. The earliest date on which it can fall is March 22nd, and this only in case the moon is full on March 21st. On the other hand it never falls later than April 25th. In 1883 the day fell on March 25th and will only once again in this century, in 1894, fall on as early a date. In the three following centuries it will occur only eight times on March 25th, viz. 1951, 2035, 2046, 2067, 2124, 2125 and 2198.

—I keep on hands a first-class stock of merchandise. It may be a little early for spring goods but I am getting them in and invite your inspection. Read new advertisement. JOHN G. GILLAM.

—Lime is a disinfectant, is a purifier and a beautifier which cannot be too liberally scattered over the ground of a town residence, spread in cellars and at the base of foundations and in all parts of a basement where mould and decay have produced unwholesome conditions. The housekeeper who does not feel the need of using lime on fences, trunks of trees, the spot where a slop barrel stands, or cesspool openings, has but a feeble appreciation of the uses to which the material can be applied. Lime serves a purpose and accomplishes results of the highest benefit on all portions of the premises of a homestead, and people who neglect to use it in this manner profusely in the spring, deprive themselves of a cheap benefit of great value.

—The officers of Mapleton Lodge, No. 468, I. O. O. F., for the current term were installed last Wednesday evening by Past Grand M. L. Rex, the district deputy being unable to be present. They are as follows: N. G., J. K. Gillam; V. G., G. D. Wood; Sec., L. M. Speer; Ass't. Sec., M. L. Rex; Treas., David Shore; W., W. H. Mounts; C., B. F. Godard; O. G., I. N. Swope; I. G., Samuel Clemens; R. S. N. G., H. H. Swope; L. S. N. G., F. D. Heeter; R. S. V. G., L. C. Corbin; L. S. V. G., Charles Stever; R. S. S., S. B. Neice; L. S. S., W. S. Shore; Trustee———. After the installation services were concluded, the retiring Noble Grand, T. M. Logan announced that for a short time he wished to continue to exercise the authority which had been vested in him during the past six months, and accordingly designated two members to execute his requests previously made to them. A brief recess was declared, tables were arranged and an ice cream supper was indulged in. It was an enjoyable occasion.

—Fourteen years ago a book was published which caused an instant sensation among the reading public, and made its authoress, a young Brooklyn girl, one of the foremost of living American writers. That book was "The Leavenworth Case," and since writing it Anna Katharine Green has been preparing her literary methods for a story "Cynthia Wakeham's Money," which, she believes, will even exceed "The Leavenworth Case" in popularity, and which will begin in the New York *Ledger's* Easter number, dated April 9th. The same number of the *Ledger* contains a vigorous sketch entitled "Easter, 1892;" a complete novelette, "The Mate of the *Easter Bell*," by Amelia E. Barr; timely articles on "Easter Bonnets," "Spring Styles" and "Spring House-Cleaning;" two exciting short stories, "My Crystal Easter-Egg" and Mordbank," by Anna Shields and Maurice Thompson; A Fashion Column; a sketch, "When Did Columbus Discover America?" and a valuable article on Alaskan exploration and adventure by Lieutenant Schwatka. The Number has beautifully colored covers, twenty pages and six large illustrations, and is sold for five cents.

Battle With a Cat.

Alexander Hall, of Smith valley, had an experience with a cat last Friday morning which he will likely remember for some time.

He had set a fox trap in his barn to catch rats and on going to the trap Friday morning found a large cat caught by the hind legs in it. He attempted to liberate the cat when it flew at him and bit him through the right hand at the base of the little finger. He made another attempt and again the cat flew at him, lacerating his left hand in a terrible manner. A third attempt was made and again the cat showed fight, biting through his boot leg but Mr. Hall succeeded in getting his foot on the cats neck and springing the jaws of the trap. When he removed his foot the cat finding itself released jumped and ran away.

We would advise Mr. Hall or any one else who catches cats in that manner to take a good sized club and kill the animal. They are vicious when entrapped and one might just about as well tackle a cyclone as a healthy tom-cat in a trap.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

No. 5 Bridge Damaged.

Just after Atlantic express had crossed No. 5 bridge near Union Furnace Monday morning about 8 o'clock an accident occurred which damaged the bridge to such an extent as to prevent the passage of trains.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company have built a four arch stone bridge at this point and for months have been working at a cut through the limestone hill which will enable them to straighten their tracks. This work is in the hands of E. A. Tennis, contractor. Monday morning after Atlantic express, had passed, an 18 foot hole which had been drilled and loaded was shot. The blast threw out stones of great size, several of which struck the west span of the iron bridge, breaking the irons and timbers. Two very large stones went through the bridge. The centre trusses were twisted out of position and the main struts were broken. A large force of workmen were soon hurried to the scene of the accident. Tressels were built and put in place and by 6 o'clock P. M. the south track was in shape for resuming traffic and by midnight both tracks were in order and trains were running as usual. While this was being arranged the company sent limited east and day expresses to Harrisburg by way of Tyrone and Sunbury, limited east and the fast mail west coming around the same way. During the short cessation of traffic local passengers and baggage were transferred at the scene of the explosion.

Reformatory Notes.

From Record of April 9th.

Population, 517.

Last consecutive number, 925.

Six inmates are residents in the hospital at this writing.

Consecutive No. 521 was granted a parole yesterday.

Three new instruments are to be added to the orchestra.

The tinners respouted the Reformatory barn this week.

The foundation for the new Cell House is being deepened.

Officer Kerstetter has the blacksmiths at work on cell hinges.

Final discharges were issued to Nos. 161, 165, and 275 to-day.

The number of visitors to the Reformatory this week reached 21.

Steward Lang received thirty shoats for Reformatory use this week.

Inmate 516 was paroled to work outside the Reformatory on Saturday last.

The stone cutters are at work on window sills for the new photograph gallery.

The large refrigerator was filled with ice the first time of the season this week.

Register No. 528 passed through the front gate to conditional liberty on Monday.

Two new sewing machines were added to the tailor and shoe shop plant yesterday.

Assistant Machinist Gerlock is making a new set of taps for the mechanical department.

The bricklayers put down a new pavement in the guard-room end of the ducts this week.

The stone for the foundation of the new cell building between Wards A and C are on the ground.

Florist Hummell and gang are levelling and cleaning up the front lawn and flower beds ready for their summer's work.

Mr. Lamberson's men are giving the yard its customary spring cleaning and things are beginning to assume a spick and span appearance.

The work of changing the steps in Cell House C is in progress. When completed steps will be at each end of the block of cells instead of one as at present.

The carpenters are putting in the partitions between the printing office and the new photograph gallery and description room and are making a great deal of noise about it, too.

Keeper Bookhamer's men are digging up the sewer leading from the boiler house and blacksmith shop, preparatory to replacing it with a larger one. The new one is to measure 6 inches.

AN ORDINANCE

TO ENACT, LAY OUT AND ORDAIN CAMPBELL STRETT, IN THE BOROUGH OF MAPLETON.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Mapleton, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that a street to be known as Campbell street, be, and the same is hereby enacted, laid out and ordained thirty (30) feet in width; beginning at the southern line of Main street, at a point nine feet east from the northeast corner of the lot of J. E. McDonald, thence running south forty-seven and one-half degrees west, twenty-seven and eight-tenths perches to a point, thence thirty-three and one-half degrees west, thirty-four perches to the southern line of the Borough of Mapleton; in accordance with a survey and draft made by H. H. Swope, Esq., on Monday, March 21, 1892.

Enacted by Council of Mapleton Borough at a regular meeting held March 28, 1892.

Attest: I. N. SWOPE, Secretary. R. N. MCCARL, Chief Burgess.

We Received Last week

a full and complete line of

All-Wool Henriettas

and

Cashmeres

in

Blue

and

Jet-Black.

Also, various shades of

Blue, Brown

and

Tan color.

Ladies in need of choice goods of above kind will find our stock complete.

A. B. Gillam.

Go to Logan's

I WANT TO SAY to you that until they are closed out I will sell all

Winter Goods at Cost.

I have a few two-piece BOYS' SUITS. They are good and will sell them at cost.

Odd Pants, Odd Coats,

below cost. They MUST GO. I must have room for New Goods that are coming in daily.

I can't enumerate, but will be glad to have you

Come In,

and will take pleasure in showing you goods if you don't buy.

T. M. Logan.

NOT THE RIGHT WOMAN.

PATHETIC RESULT OF A WRITER'S BIT OF DETECTIVE WORK.

She Had Heard That All Beggars Were Wealthy and She Followed a Woman Who Played an Accordion, Expecting to Find a Princely Home—What She Saw.

She sat all day in the dust and the wind on the street corner grinding dreary tunes out of a dilapidated old accordion that shrieked and groaned and wheezed but was never in the least musical.

"She owns a block of houses," I said to myself, "and has money in the bank. I shall not drop a penny in that old tin cup. It is wrong to encourage mendicacy."

I was only repeating what had been said to me about street impostors. Now that I had a good chance to study one of these characters from the window of a hotel, I became interested. Yes. Without doubt this woman was an impostor. Her rags of raiment were eloquent with that personal poverty which appeals so strongly to the sympathetic. Her head drooped over her recumbent figure. She sat on the curbstone and mechanically ground out her doleful music.

She was there at nightfall when I stepped out of the hotel, but she was preparing to leave.

"Aha, my lady," I said to myself, "here is a chance to follow you and see how much of your doleful plea is true. If you are an impostor I shall soon know it," and I skipped along in the shadow until I had traversed a long distance from my hotel, treading all the alleys and back streets in the city, it seemed to me.

NO DECEPTION ABOUT THIS.

Then she climbed a pair of rickety stairs on the outside of a tumble down house. I still followed her and groped my way in the dark to a miserable room in the rear, where a chorus of little voices saluted her.

"Mamma, oh, mamma, wese been good—wese been jes as good as wese could. Hasn't wese, Johnny?" cried a wan faced little girl lying on the poor bed in the corner.

The door was left open and I slipped out of sight behind it, but I could both see and hear, and if I was discovered, why, I was looking for a mythical washlady who once lived in those rooms. That was all.

"Dot some pread an putter, mamma?" continued the child's voice, while a feeble wail from the bed added its note of supplication.

The woman had dropped her musical burden on the table and now she emptied her pocket.

"Dere's feeteen cents, 'n'all in pennies, Johnnie, run and get some hot sausage an a loaf of bread. An I'll boil some hot coffee against ye'r back."

Johnny could not run. He was a frightful little cripple, but he limped away with the pennies.

Then I came forward and made my bogus errand known, and asked to see the sick child in the bed.

The woman looked at me suspiciously.

"'Taint dip'thery," she said, "it's consoompshun, an ye cannot take her to any hospital while I have breath in my body."

"Do you go out with that thing every day and leave these children here alone?" I asked.

A TALK WITH THE CHILDREN.

"I ain't a regilar," she whined, "the woman—she were a Bohemian—died and left me that for takin' care of her. I cud play it that well you couldn't tell betwixt and between us, and I give up washin, for this is easier and more leddy-like. I was allus that fond of music."

"So am I, and if you don't mind I will come here sometimes and hear you play, instead of stopping on the street—no, no," as she seized up the instrument, "not tonight," and I slipped out, leaving my humble contribution on the table.

I heard the woman singing to her sick child before I had reached the foot of the stairs. At the corner I met crippled Johnny. He had a brown paper package of food.

"Sasserges 'n bread," he said, smacking his lips.

"But what is there for the sick baby?" I asked.

"Golly, yer ought to see her eat sassage? She jist snatches 'em."

"Johnny," I asked seriously, "has your mother a block of houses and a lot of money in the bank?"

"What yer givin us?" asked the boy, staring at me.

"I mean is—is—your mother poor?"

"Ain't she, tho', jist orful somptimes," and he limped away with the food, regarding me with wonder as he walked backward.

I have concluded that there must be ome mistake about the princely wealth this impoverished family, and that it ust be the woman with the organette d not the woman with the accordion o own houses and lands, and I shall ke a sneak some day and follow her. en if she is the nabob in disguise I l let you know.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne Detroit Free Press.

Time Around the World.

he time required for a journey around earth by a man walking day and ht without rest would be 428 days; express train, 40 days; sound, at a ium temperature, 32½ hours; cannon 21½ hours; light, a little over one- of a second; electricity, passing copper wire, a little less than one- of a second.—St. Louis Republic.

BRAUN'S STONE FENCE.

A Howling Blizzard Attempted to Raise It, but Abandoned the Job.

A few years ago an old Dutchman named Braun bought a quarter section just below mine. He came from Pennsylvania, and was a hard worker and a thrifty chap, as most all Pennsylvania Dutchmen are. My farm is fenced with barbed wire. The Dutchman didn't like wire fences, so in the spring he planted a willow hedge around his quarter section. Summer passed, and the hedge was growing like a jimsen weed, when early in the fall a little black cloud which had been hangin around over in the northwest all the afternoon suddenly swooped down our way and went rippin and tearin across Braun's place. It didn't leave a dozen hedge plants standin.

Then the old man concluded that a fence which would stand agin a hard wind would be cheapest in the long run, and by the middle of October he had built a stout rail fence to replace the hedge. It was a beauty—seven rails high, with locked corners and a heavy "rider" on every length. But we had hardly time to look over the old man's handiwork and pronounce it good before a blizzard struck it and scattered the rails over several neighboring townships.

Rather reluctantly Braun then decided to follow my example and fence his place with barb wire. He put in place of the rail fence that was a wire fence which could scarcely be beaten. It had large, sawed posts and five heavy wires, and should have lasted a lifetime. It might have done so, perhaps, but for an unfortunate occurrence. One afternoon early in November another blizzard came sauntering along, pulled up every blamed fence post, carefully wrapped a few miles of wire around them and sailed off toward Chicago with the whole outfit.

When the hedge was destroyed the old Dutchman merely sighed; when the rail fence went he said something half under his breath; when the wire fence followed it he swore. Then he sat down, lighted his pipe and fell into a brown study.

Bright and early the next spring he began another fence. It was somethin entirely new for our country, but it was a dandy and no mistake. The old man set his hired hands to work pickin up stones and haulin bowlders together, and in a few weeks he had collected enough of 'em to build a stone wall. It was as strong as stone and cement could make it, and was four feet wide and three feet high. One afternoon, just after it was completed, Braun was pointin out to me the fine points of his new wall, when we noticed a black cloud over agin the western horizon.

"There's trouble over thar, old man," said I. "That blamed thing is jest rollin up its sleeves and spittin on its hands and gettin ready for business. It'll be along here, too, in about two minutes."

"Vell, let it coom."

Then, as there wasn't anythin else to do, we sat down to watch it. It came zippin along, twistin off trees close to the ground or pullin 'em by the roots, cuttin the prairie grass as clean as a mower could have done it and sweepin a clean path. When it reached that wall it just stopped a moment as if to look it over, and I could swear I heard a chuckle. Then it stopped and caught hold of the edge of the masonry. It held together well, but up it came, slowly and steadily. Jest when the wall had been turned half over the blizzard suddenly gave a groan, lost its grip and loosened its hold. The wall settled down upon its side and the blizzard jumped over it and went howlin out of sight.

"Vell!" said Braun jubilantly. "Vot I told you. Dot fence is a dandy, don't it? It is von feet higher now as pefore dot vind coom along." And he winked the other eye.—South Dakota Cor. Chicago News.

The Woman with the Fan.

The woman who uses a fan in a public assembly must see, if she has any adequate perception of what she is doing, that five-sixths of the air carried by this implement of torture is thrown into the neck of the gentleman or lady who sits in front of her. She may have read in works of physiology, and she must have seen very often in the newspapers, that pneumonia and kindred diseases are often the result of such careless use of the fan; but she would not abandon the habit or forego the slight relief that little waft of air brings to her cheek to save the life of the whole assembly.

We have have had a stiff neck (not the moral, but the physical kind) for several days following the gratification of one who sat behind us in a church or lecture room, and we regard the woman with a fan as the ideal picture of supreme selfishness. Men are bad enough, but a selfish woman with a fan can take the prize.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Happiest and Healthiest.

After all, those are the happiest and healthiest persons who can labor moderately and sensibly at their duties day by day through the year, and who take with keen zest the pleasures of each season as they come to them in their own locality. Those who frantically chase happiness and pleasure from seashore to mountain and from continent to continent not infrequently bring back very little from the pursuit. — Providence Journal.

Give a boy a fundamental knowledge of the principles of chemistry, and the processes and operations of the farm become at once wonderfully interesting to him.

Auditors' Report.

Auditors' report of the financial condition of the borough of Mapleton for the year ending March 7, 1892.

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Borough Duplicate. Tax, 5 mills.

DR.

To amount of duplicate		$396 48
To 5 per cent. added on $53.53		2 68

CR.

By exonerations	$ 3 23	
" 5 per cent. off $196.23	9 81	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $196.23	5 89	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $199.62	9 98	
" Treasurer's receipts	370 25	
	$399 16	$399 16

Account of John A. Toomey, collector of Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II. Tax 3 mills.

DR.

To amount of duplicate		$237 98
" 5 per cent. added on $32.23		1 61

CR.

By exonerations	$ 1 94	
" 5 per cent. off $119.82	5 99	
" 3 per cent. for collecting $119.82	3 58	
" 5 per cent. for collecting $116.22	5 81	
" Treasurer's receipts	222 27	
	$239 59	$239 59

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Account of A. W. Swope, treasurer of Borough Fund.

DR.

To amount from 1890-91	$ 20 76
" " " collector	370 25
" " trans. from special fund, Series II	125 00
" amount from Burgess for Phillips Glass Co. privilege	10 00
" fines from Burgess	1 32
" licenses from Burgess	5 00

CR.

By vouchers	$497 30	
" 2 per cent. as treasurer	9 95	
Balance in treasury	25 08	
	$533 33	$532 33
Balance in treasury		$ 25 08

Account of A. W. Swope, Treas. Special Borough Debt Fund, Series II.

DR.

To amount from 1890-91	$380 59
" " " collector	222 27
" " " State tax	38
" " " "	75

CR.

By amt. trans. to Boro. Fund	$125 00	
" State tax	1 07	
" vouchers	280 00	
" 2 per cent. as treasurer	5 60	
Balance Dr	192 32	
	$603 24	$603 24
Balance in treasury		$192 32

STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES OF BOROUGH.

Borough Debt, Series II	$125 00
Outstanding orders	153 00

ASSETS.

Bal. in treasury Boro. Fund	$ 25 08
Bal. in treasury Boro. Debt Fund, Series II	192 32
Liabilities in excess of assets	60 60
	$278 00 $278 00
Indebtedness of Boro.	$ 60 60

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the Borough of Mapleton, being duly sworn, do certify that we have examined the orders, vouchers and accounts of the collector and treasurer of said borough, and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 14th day of March, A. D. 1892.

SAMUEL HATFIELD, JR.,
GEORGE W. MORGAN,
A. B. GILLAM,
Auditors.

LUMBER!

We have on hand a large lot of Lumber, such as Boards and Frame Stuff, which we will sell cheap at the mill. We are also prepared to cut

Bills to Order

on short notice. Can also furnish Worked Lumber, such as Flooring and Wainscoating of oak or pine; also Poplar Siding. Roofing Lath, $3.00 per 1,000. Chestnut or White Pine Shingles, $4.00 per 1,000, at our mill, which is located 1½ miles north of Saltillo, at curve of E. B. T. R.R.

In order to close out this "set," will sell whole

House Bills,

COMPLETE, on note for any length of time. We are fully equipped for this, having a planing mill at Saltillo (M. S. McNeil, Superintendent) in connection with our saw mil.

We have a lot of Boards which we will sell at mill at $8.00 per 1,000.

Send us your orders.

Address:

Hudson & Kimmel,

SALTILLO, - - PENN'A.

PENSIONS.

THE DISABILITY BILL IS A LAW.

Soldiers Disabled Since the War Are Entitled

Dependent Widows and parents now dependent whose sons died from effects of army service are included. If you wish your claim speedily and successfully prosecuted,

Address, **James Tanner,**
Late Commissioner of Pensions,
Washington D.C.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Nov. 15th, 1891, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standadr time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.53, 11.48, a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.53, 11.48 a. m., and 7.18 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 1.15 (Columbian Ex.), 2.20, 4.10, 8.05 a. m., 1.55, 3.45, 6.20 (limited), 8.10 and 11.45 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., and 7.00 p. m., week days.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.15 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.51 11.53, a. m., 3.38 and 7.43, p. m., every day.

For Mifflin, 8.51 11.53 a. m., 3.38 and 7.15, p. m., every day.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimorer and Washington, 8.51, 11.53 a. m. 3.38, 7.43 p. m., every day.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.45 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Mail Express east leaves Altoona at 5:5t p. m., daily, Tyrone, 6:20; Birmingham, 6.25, Spruce Creek, 6:35; Petersburg, 6:47; Huntingdon, 7:00; Mapleton, 7:15; Mount Union, 7:21; Harrisburg, 10:15 and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line leaves Philadelphia daily at 11:40 a. m., Mount Union 6:10 p. m.; Huntingdon, 6:30; Altoona, 7:50 and arrives at Pittsburg at 11:55 p m.

Day Express east leaves Pittsburg at 8:00 a. m., daily, Altoona, 11:50 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:48 p. m., Mount Union, 1:08; Harrisburg, 3:20, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.

Philadelphia Express east leaves daily, Pittsburg at 4:30 p. m., Altoona, 9:05; Huntingdon 10:12; Harrisburg, 1:00 a. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

Fast Line east leaves Pittsburg at 8.10 p. m., daily, Altoona, 12:01 a. m., Huntingdon, 12:58 Harrisburg, 3:30, and arrives at Philadelphia at 6:50 a. m.

Mail train west leaves Philadelphia daily at 7:00 a. m., Harrisburg, 11:20; Mount Union 1:56 p. m., Huntingdon, 2.17; Altoona, 3:40, and arrives at Pittsburg at 8:10 p. m.

For further information consult Time Table or address Thomas E. Watt, A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:00 a. m., on Wednesday, July 29, 1891.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5	Mixed, No. 3	Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2	Mail, No. 4	Mixed, No. 6
p. m.	a. m	am.		a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
12 56	9 15	6 00	Robertsdale	8 09	11 56	2 40
1 03	9 26	6 13	Cook's	7 57	11 43	2 29
1 17	9 39	6 27	Cole's	7 43	11 29	2 16
1 46	10 09	6 57	Saltillo	7 13	10 54	1 36
1 54	10 16	7 05	Three Springs	6 55	10 45	1 29
2 07	10 29	7 20	*Beersville	6 42	10 19	1 16
		7 35 am.	Rockhill	6 30a 6 56p		
2 22	10 42	7 56			9 56	12 56
2 47	10 58	7 55	Shirley	6 40	9 38	12 40
2 56	11 06	8 05	*Augh. Mills	6 33	9 30	12 33
3 15	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	6 20	9 15	12 20

Mixed, No. 7, leaves Robertsdale at 4.00, P M., Cook's, 4.12, Cole's, 4.25, Saltillo, 4.50, Three Springs, 4.58, Beersville, 5.11, Rockhill, 5.24, Shirley, 5.40, Aughwick, 5.47; arrive Mt Union, 6.00, P. M.

Mail, No. 8, leaves Mt. Union, 4.00, P. M., Aughwick, 4.15, Shirley, 4.23, Rockhill, 4.42, Beersville, 5.01, Three Springs, 5.23, Saltillo, 5.33, Cole's, 6.08, Cook's, 6.22; arrive Robertsdale, 6.35, P. M.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 35	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 50
6 29	9 28	*Blacklog	6 37	4 57
6 21	9 20	*Cedar Rock	5 45	5 05
6 17	9 16	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 15
6 11	9 10	*Shade Gap	6 55	5 07
5 59	8 53	Stair	7 07	5 27
5 50	8 44	A Goshorn L	7 16	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS,
Superintendent.

SIX each month, and articles on Fashion, SHORT and all matters of interest to the home STORIES Finely illustrated, $1.50 a year. SAMPLE copy for five two-cent stamps
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Philadelphia, Pa

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New Hats
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I have a full line of seasonable Millinery,
DRY GOODS,
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ETC., ETC.

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You will find the
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Ladies' and Misses' Hand-sewed,
Ladies' and Misses' Machine-sewed.
Men's, Boys' & Youths'
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All Shoes sold for two dollars and upwards, sold to give satisfaction or money refunded.

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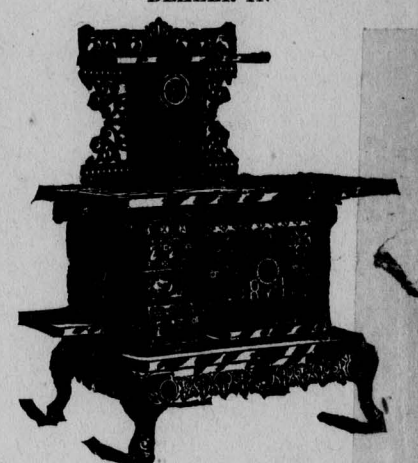

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THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MRS. MINNIE ENO, aged thirty-two, was shot dead at Lawrence, Mass., by her worthless husband, Peter Eno, a Boston and Maine brakeman. The murderer fled.

GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, has refused to approve the bill legalizing the Reading Railroad coal combine. He refused to sign it because of its doubtful constitutionality and also because no assurance that coal would not advance could be secured from the allied railroads.

WHILE attempting to light his pipe at an electric light, as he was told to do in a joke by a fellow-workman, a Hungarian at Johnstown, Penn., was instantly killed.

A TERRIFIC cyclone struck Olean, N. Y., wrecking ten houses and a church. One woman was killed and a number of people seriously injured. There were sixteen people in the church, which was lifted from its foundation and carried twenty feet away.

A FIERCE forest fire raged near Halberton in Cumberland County, N. J. The fire burned over several hundred acres of young timber. The burnt territory is fully a mile in length and half as wide.

NINETEEN-YEAR-OLD Oscar Creamer, bookkeeper in New York City for the Wall street banking house of Dix & Phyfe, with the aid of Clerk Carpenter and an outsider, stole $57,000 from the firm. More than $52,000 of the plunder was found secreted in a cellar in Brooklyn.

Two men were killed and three others dangerously injured by the explosion of a locomotive in Long Island City, N. Y.

MICHAEL CURRY was found dead in the laurel brush near his home at Port Griffith, a suburb of Pittston, Penn. His body was much mutilated. Curry, who was a rock cutter in the mines, had taken three sticks of dynamite and blown himself to death.

THE maple sugar season in Vermont is practically over and will prove a failure. It is estimated that only one-quarter of an average crop has been produced, and if this estimate is correct it means the loss this year of fully $1,000,000 to the Vermont farmers.

CORA VANORA, of Allegheny, Penn., aged thirteen, fell downstairs several days ago, killing her baby sister. Several of her little friends told her she would be hanged for killing her sister, and this so worried the girl that she has lost her reason.

THE Massachusetts Democratic State Convention met at Boston and adopted a resolution favoring Cleveland for the Presidential nomination after opposition from the Hill men; the delegates were not instructed.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, the Wall street financier, has agreed to endow the New York City Trade Schools with the sum of $500,000.

A FOREST fire burned over thousands of acres in South New Jersey, near Waterford, doing $30,000 damage. Three hundred men fought the flames and saved churches, residences and barns.

PAYMASTER LONG, a retired United States Naval officer, who had escaped from an asylum in Washington a few days before, died in New York City of morphine poisoning. He had written to his relatives threatening to kill himself.

South and West.

AT Compton, Ky., Joseph M. Kendall was nominated by the Democratic Congressional Convention for election to succeed his father, Representative J. W. Kendall, deceased.

RAFTSMEN from the head of Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River, Kentucky, have brought the news that "Captain" Hatfield, a leader in the McCoy-Hatfield feud, was killed a few evenings ago in a row over a game of poker in his house among outlaws who had solemnly vowed perpetual friendship.

THE Illinois State Building at the World's Fair grounds, Chicago, was struck by a small cyclone. The tower and half of the memorial hall was wrecked. The loss is between $10,000 and $20,000. Two policemen near by were nearly killed.

AT New Orleans, La., Frank Lyons shot and killed a police officer named Hurley, who was attempting to arrest him. Lyons resisted arrest and was shot and killed.

Two masked men entered the Postoffice at Boise, Idaho, and at the point of a pistol compelled Postmaster Leonard to hand over $1200 in cash. The robbers escaped.

THE Oregon State Republican Convention in session at Portland sent uninstructed delegates to the National Convention.

THE Rev. Dr. Joseph J. G. Webster, a distinguished Methodist clergyman of Baltimore, Md., committed suicide at Charleston, W. Va., by throwing himself from the window of his room on the third floor of the Hotel Ruffner.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, was wiped out by a tornado. Two persons were killed and several injured. Every house in the village was leveled.

CONFEDERATE Memorial Day was observed by the South in the usual manner.

THE Arkansas Republican State Convention met at Little Rock and nominated delegates to the National Convention at Minneapolis who are instructed for Harrison.

THE home of Matt Williams, on the Clayton and Manchester roads, near St. Louis, Mo., was destroyed by fire. His three children perished.

HIGH water swept away one span of the new seventy-five-thousand-dollar bridge now being built across the Des Moines River, at Ottumwa, Iowa.

GREAT damage has been done by floods in Mississippi. A storm flooded Rome, and other places in Georgia, which was one of the worst in forty years. Railroad traffic was interrupted, crops damaged and bridges destroyed by rising rivers in the vicinity of Dalton, Ga.; Cartersville, Ga., and Birmingham, Ala.

A CYCLONE did much damage in Faulkner County, Ark.

CATTLE are dying by thousands in Texas owing to drought.

THE first results of the war for the extermination of horse thieves in Eastern Montana and Wyoming came to light, when the body of a man was found on Alkali Creek, about ten miles from Billings. He had been shot through the head, and had been dead several days. The man is supposed to have been a Wyoming "rustler" on his way to Canada.

Washington.

SENATOR MILLS, of Texas, was appointed a member of the Committee on Coast Defences, Mines and Mining, Patents and Postoffices, to fill vacancies created by the retirement of Mr. Chilton, his predecessor.

WHITELAW REID, United States Minister to France, arrived in Washington. Mr. Reid accompanied him on a visit to the President, with whom he had a chat in relation to his diplomatic work.

THE President left Washington for a few days' snipe shooting at New Church, Va. He was accompanied by Lieutenant Parker and George W. Boyd, of Philadelphia, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has dismissed from office C. M. Leavy, Appraiser at San Francisco, Cal., for complicity in Custom House frauds.

ORDERS were issued from the Navy Department directing the Yorktown and the Adams to proceed from San Francisco to Puget Sound. The ultimate destination of the vessels is Bering Sea. The Baltimore and Charleston, also at San Francisco, have been ordered to Astoria, Oregon.

SECRETARY NOBLE sent a telegram to the Special Agent of the Department in Oklahoma, postponing the opening of the Cheyenne and Arapohoe reservation until April 19.

Foreign.

FRANCE and Great Britain decided to prolong the Newfoundland fisheries modus vivendi over the present season.

THE inquest on the body of Mrs. Deeming began in Melbourne, Australia; her husband and alleged murderer was identified by fifty-two persons, who had known him under fifteen aliases.

A FIGHT occurred between Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians at the Gabian mines in Mexico. Two Yaquis were killed and one wounded. No soldiers were hurt.

FRENCH Anarchists blew up the Police Depot in Angers, France.

THE steamers Hansa, for Hamburg, and Falkenburg, for Bremen, were in collision at sea off Holland. The Hansa was so badly damaged that she sank, carrying down seven of her crew.

NEAR Guadaloupe, Uruguay, an Italian named Traversi, his wife and three children, the eldest a girl twenty-two years of age, were found murdered in their home. The dead bodies showed numerous dagger wounds.

RICHARD BROMLEY, a quarryman of Oswestry, Salop County, England, quarreled with his wife and revenged himself by cutting the throats of his three children and then his own.

VENEZUELAN rebels were reported to have sustained another repulse. General Crispo fled and his residence was occupied by the Government troops.

THE Russian famine is said to have caused a loss to the Imperial treasury of about $240,000,000.

IT is reported that Emin Pasha has recovered the immense stores of ivory which he was forced to abandon when he left the equatorial province of Africa with Stanley.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

MORE than 7660 carloads of building material have been received on the Exposition grounds.

AN East Indian village and exhibit will occupy 200,000 square feet of space on Midway Plaisance.

THE World's Fair appropriations by foreign countries, as far as reported, aggregate more than $4,500,000.

MINNESOTA will supplement its World's Fair appropriation of $50,000 by $100,000 raised by subscription.

THE Italian Government has selected its war ship, America, to convey to the United States the Italian exhibits to the Exposition free of charge.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway will exhibit at the Fair a model passenger train, and also models of fine ocean steamers in that company's service.

THE Silk Association of America and the Silk Industry Association have decided to combine in making the finest possible exhibit of silk goods and products.

A CHORAL building, 160 by 260 feet, and costing $100,000, will be erected near Horticultural Hall. It will be devoted to musical attractions, chiefly large choruses.

AT an expense of $79,300 contracts have been let for furnishing the Fair with boilers of 10,000 horse power capacity. The Exposition power plant will burn oil instead of coal.

ONE of the attractive features of the Australian exhibit at the Fair will be tree ferns from Sidney, New South Wales. These have always been a popular exhibit at London expositions.

FROM the Royal Nurseries for Ireland John Thorpe, of the Bureau of Floriculture, has received information that two cases containing 1550 plants have been shipped to the World's Fair.

THE Exposition Company will pay $20 per lamp for the 5000 to 6000 arc lamps required for electric lighting. About 100,000 incandescent lights will also be used, but have not yet been contracted for

A HERD of live elk will be taken from Idaho to the Exposition. In the Montana exhibit will be shown about 100 specimens of wild animals and birds, native to that State and set up by a skilled taxidermist.

NORWEGIANS living in Chicago, with the help of their countrymen in other parts of the country, are engaged in raising sufficient money to erect a building for Norway at the Exposition. Norway's appropriation of $56,260 is to be devoted entirely to securing an exhibit.

THE Methodists have decided to hold an international camp meeting of a month's duration at the time of the Exposition. It will be held half the time at Desplaines and the other half at Lake Bluff. Both places are a few miles out from Chicago

THE leather industry will erect, at an expense of $100,000, a building, measuring 150 by 600 feet, in which they will show an almost endless array of leather products, and every process in their manufacture from the raw hide to the most finished article

IT is proposed to run from New York to Chicago, at the time of the dedication of the Exposition Buildings, ten special trains, ten minutes apart, each train to have elaborate decorations and music. It is believed that fully 5000 will want to make the trip.

A HANDSOME two-story building, 165 by 310 feet, with a central court sixty-four by 211 feet, will be erected at once in Jackson Park for use as the headquarters for the Construction Department, Fire Department and Police Offices. The building will also contain a hospital, restaurant and sleeping quarters.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has instructed collectors of customs at all United States ports that the transportation of articles intended for exhibit at the Exposition must be facilitated in preference to all other importations. Exhibits from foreign ports are already beginning to arrive at New York in considerable numbers.

IDAHO will show some splendid specimens of mica in the Mines Building. It has ledges of mica eight feet thick and apparently inexhaustible. Sheets of it as large as ten by twelve inches, without a flaw, and as thin as tissue paper, are not uncommon. It is proposed to have some of the windows in the Idaho building glazed with mica.

SEVERAL additions have recently been made to the appropriations made by the States and Territories, which now aggregate $3,180,000. Maryland and New York, respectively, have voted $60,000 and $300,000; New Jersey has increased its appropriation of $20,000 by $50,000; Iowa its $50,000 by $125,000, and Massachusetts has doubled the $75,000 which it had already appropriated.

The American Forestry Association.

The chief work of the American Forestry Association at present, as stated in the Experiment Station Record, is directed toward securing reservations of public timber lands, which shall be placed under national administration. During the summer a memorial was presented to the President of the United States asking him to exercise the authority granted him under the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, by making certain reservations of lands which are now being examined. At the last annual meeting, held in Washington, a second memorial was presented to the President recommending further reservations in Oregon, Colorado, North Dakota and California. The general object of the proposed national forest reserve is not to withdraw these lands absolutely from occupation or use, but rather to increase their usefulness and the sum total of their productiveness of the territory.

In the case of these reservations it is the purpose to maintain and increase the lumber industry by a permanent and continued yield of forest products on non-agricultural lands, which by the present methods are laid waste by fires and made less productive; to cultivate and develop new growths of timber wherever the matured trees are cut for market; to specially guard and protect the sources of our main rivers and lakes, and thus continue their flow for the benefit of the people at large; to prevent these lands from being taken for timber only and abandoned after cutting the best, and also to secure bona fide settlements on the agricultural sections. Nor is it the purpose to prevent the prospecting for minerals, opening of mines or other legitimate and rational use and development of these lands.—New York World.

The Highest of All Chimneys.

Within 130 working days, barring any untoward act of Providence, the highest chimney in America will form the most notable object on the Denver landscape. On Saturday last the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company let a contract to M. Scanlan to erect a chimney at the works on Forty-first and Delgany streets 350 feet high. At this time the highest in America is that of the Clark thread mills in New Jersey, 335 feet. There is one at Freiberg, Germany, 460 feet high, but it is only twelve feet in the clear, while that of the smelting company will be sixteen feet in the clear. The height of the one now in use here is 165 feet.—Denver Republican.

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I must say a word as to the efficacy of German Syrup. I have used it in my family for Bronchitis, the result of Colds, with most excellent success. I have taken it myself for Throat Troubles, and have derived good results therefrom. I therefore recommend it to my neighbors as an excellent remedy in such cases. James T. Durette, Earlysville, Va. Beware of dealers who offer you "something just as good." Always insist on having Boschee's German Syrup.

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is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

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They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the degrangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box.—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

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Some of the gentlewomen of London who have gone into trade have by no means been deserted by their former friends. One of them, once a leader in the great world, now a fashionable dressmaker, serenely invited her friends to an afternoon tea a little while ago and entertained them by showing them the new dresses she had for sale!

Sanitary Walls and Ceilings.

Q. Does the Bible have anything to say regarding sanitary walls?

A. Read Leviticus, 14th Chapter, 38-41 verses.

Q. What do modern sanitarians say.

A. That wall paper and glue kalsomines are directly responsible for much of the sickness, ignorantly attributed to other causes.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, in an article on papering walls, under the caption of "Nasty Practice," has this to say. "Our Health Officer, Dr. DeWolfe, says the free passage of air through walls of living rooms is an important element in proper ventilation. The practice of repapering rooms by layer upon layer of wall paper, made adhesive by glue or paste, which adds a decomposing material to the nasty practice, can receive nothing but condemnation from the sanitarian. The perfect wall for domestic habitation is of material which resists decomposition in every form, and which permits the free passage of air. It seems to me that Alabastine is admirably adapted for the purpose."

The Doctor agrees with the *Inter-Ocean*, that a special law should be passed to prevent the practice of pasting repeated layers of paper on the walls.

Write the Alabastine Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., for supplement from the report of the Michigan State Board of Health, entitled "Sanitary Walls and Ceilings."

Remember the name, Alabastine, made from alabaster rock.

Pale green will be much used this season in combination with light tan cloths, and green in pine, moss, sage, etc., also pale yellow with gray and fawn gowns.

"The normal life, well being, and happiness of mankind depend upon the physical health and perfection of Woman." These are the words of Lydia E. Pinkham, and they are true.

The seed is planted when you feel "run-down" and "used-up." Malarial, typhoid or bilious fevers spring from it—all sorts of diseases. Don't take any risk. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery invigorates the system and repels disease. It starts the torpid liver into healthful action, purifies and enriches the blood, and restores health and vigor. As an appetizing, restorative tonic, it sets at work all the processes of digestion and nutrition, and builds up flesh and strength. For all diseases that come from a disordered liver and impure blood, skin, scalp and scrofulous affections, it's the only remedy that's *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure in every case, you have your money back.

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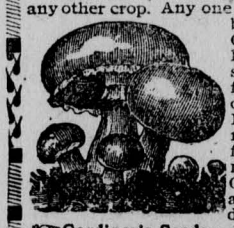

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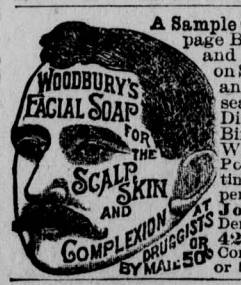

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